

# d.c. gazette

VOL.III NR.13

APRIL 5, 1972

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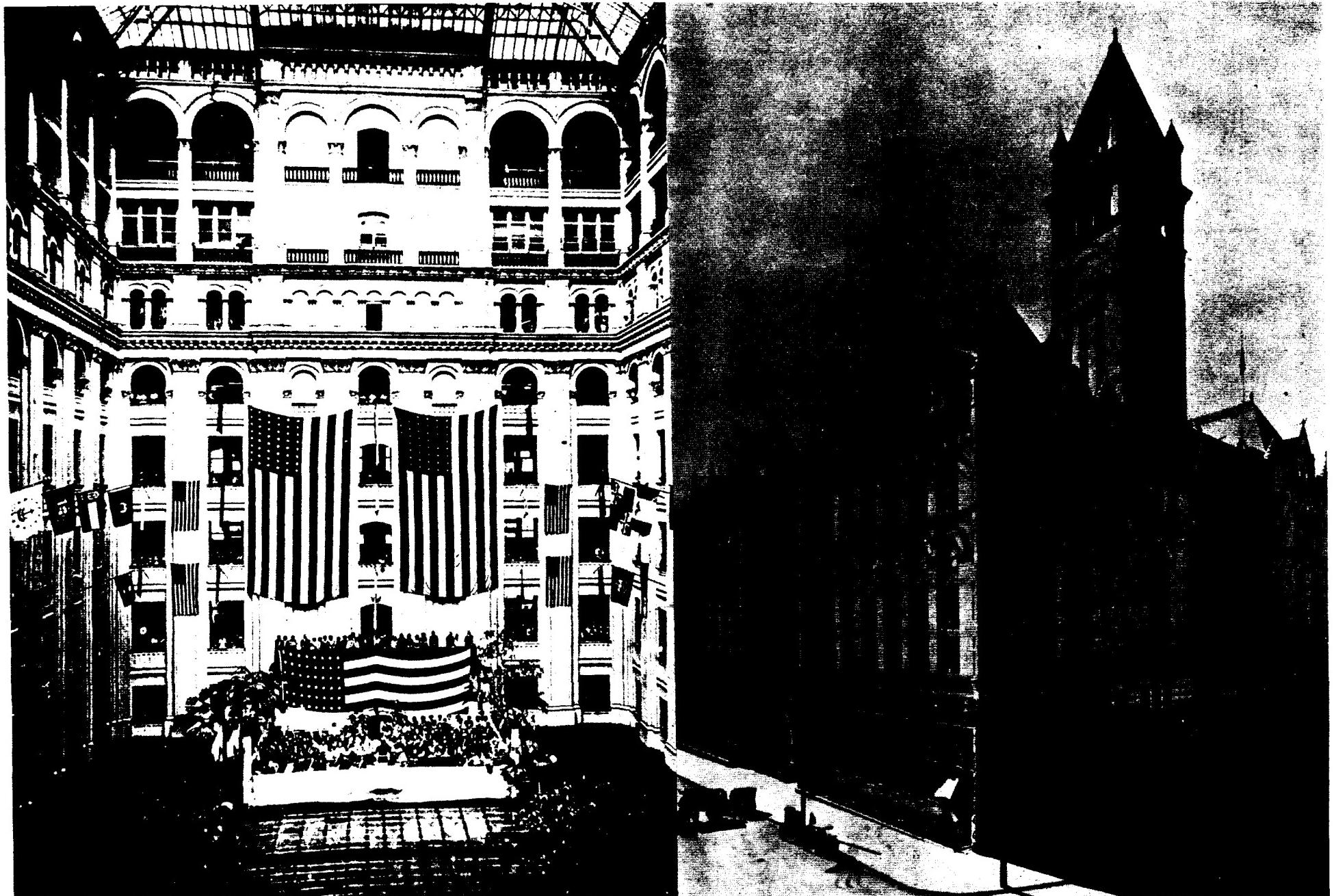


## The great Post Office robbery

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## The great Post Office robbery

THE following is from a report on the Old Post Office prepared by Don't Tear It Down, a local citizens action group. Persons wishing to help to save the Old Post Office or wanting more information should contact DTID at PO Box 14043, Ben Franklin Station, DC 20044 or call 265-9515.

THE demolition of the old Post Office at 12th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue is imminent. This important landmark is to be destroyed because it does not conform to architectural plans drawn up for the Federal Triangle over 40 years ago. The Post Office is not unsafe, or unsanitary, or structurally unsound, or even unusable as office space. Its only fault is that it is different.

In order to complete the area of the Federal Triangle which presently includes the Post Office, the General Services Administration will raze the Post Office Building (at a cost of close to \$1 million) and spend an additional \$40 to \$50 million to construct a new office building in neoclassic style for the Internal Revenue Service.

The Post Office currently provides the government with over 215,000 square feet of office space. With normal maintenance it can continue to serve as an office building. Restoration to its original elegance would cost less than 25% of the cost of the proposed IRS building and would provide over 60% of the space of the new building.

While there are significant cost advantages in saving the Post Office, the issue is not simply economics. The Post Office should be saved for what it does and can contribute to the vitality and life of Pennsylvania Avenue. It is the only significant example left in Washington of American Romanesque architecture, a style which has been termed the first creative contribution of American architects. The building's intricate carvings, elaborate arches and deeply relieved walls leading to its turrets and great tower, provide a rich complex of textures and shapes. The heavy stonework of the Post Office rises from the very roots of Victorian Washington, providing concrete expression of the confidence of its generation.

To destroy a building solely because it does not conform to a particular architectural plan is to ignore the fact that historical continuity must be a part of any great urban plan. In the past, plans for the city have called for the demolition of the old Smithsonian Building, the Executive Office Building and the Renwick Gallery. In our own time, the attraction of these buildings, now cleaned and renovated, as the Post Office should be, is that they give a sense of diversity and vitality to Washington.

There has been an overwhelming change in our planning perspectives since the plans for the Federal Triangle originated from the Mellon Board of 1928. Mere architectural conformity is no longer seen as the mark of a great city. We have be-

come more aware that civic art is a drama of everyday life in which buildings and spaces are the stage and the theater.

The Post Office can provide an exciting and important stage for the drama of Washington's downtown life. Its facade is bold and different, and the excitement of the building does not end with its exterior. The rich and innovative interior of the Post Office is both beautiful and functional. The vast interior court, surrounded by offices and visible from open-cage elevators, provides a spirit that is only now being discovered by contemporary architects.

It is not difficult to find uses for the Post Office. It is located at a point where the Metro-DC Transit, and WMA lines meet. It marks the historic heart of downtown Washington, the midpoint on the grand route between the White House and the Capitol. This location, together with the building's commanding exterior and versatile interior, make it ideal for development as a visitor attraction on redeveloped Pennsylvania Avenue. Future uses could involve upper floors providing much needed office space for federal agencies and the lower floors and court area leased to commercial enterprises.

There are many possible uses for the Post Office. The only thing lacking is a commitment to save it. This lack of commitment is hard to understand, especially in this time of economic crisis.

# eye on d.c.

## A site for that convention center

IF YOU REALLY want to build a convention center, we've got just the place for one: the parking lot around the District Building. This mammoth wasteland could be rescued from the federal planners, who have their eyes on it, and turned into a fine convention center. Best of all the land wouldn't cost anything and there would be no need for any relocation of businesses or residences. The site is ideally located for both bus and Metro transportation and is close to downtown hotels. A convention center at 13th & Penna. NW would add a bit of life to Pennsylvania Avenue and give additional reason to save such landmarks as the Willard Hotel (it could even be used as a hotel!), the Occidental Restaurant and the Old Post Office. We realize it is all too simple and too logical for any planner to waste his time on it, but citizens groups might wish to take up the cudgels. The convention center could even be designed so that Mark Evans could give orders to Walter Washington by just opening his office window and hollering. . . . AS FOR THE PROPOSED sports arena, Bob Short was in town the other day. Do we need any other reasons to forget about that idea?

## The parking tax

THE CITY COUNCIL is about to hold hearings on an important proposal that could mark the city's first attempt to deal firmly with the automobile downtown. The legislation calls for a one dollar a day tax on all-day parking in center city, which should discourage commuter driving and cut back on some of the carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and other pollutants that are strangling us. The City Council needs all the help it can get to push this one through. We hope organizations and individuals will press for the full one dollar tax and either appear at the Council hearing on April 4 or write the Council a statement indicating your support.

## Delinquent dogs

ANNE AND FRED HUETTE of Brookland have announced the formation of a new organization: BADD. That stands for Brookland Against Delinquent Dogs. Anne writes: People in this area find themselves unable to cope with the now growing to epidemic proportions menace of roaming packs of dogs. The police refuse to cooperate in any way. Their message is: "Our job is to protect people and their property from people. The Dog Pound takes care of dogs." We all know that the Dog Pound doesn't and can't. Roaming dogs are a physical and psychological menace

to people (especially children) on the streets and often in our own yards. They dump trash cans, tear plastic trash bags. They and their offal can constitute a serious problem in the transmission of disease — from worms to epidemic diseases. BADD has been formed to gather legally usable evidence from all over the city about incidents with dogs — especially with packs of dogs. We will, if requested, provide a form to be filled out and signed, detailing incidents of nuisance, attack and kinds of police response. We urge the taking of pictures of packs of dogs, giving date and location, for evidence. When we have amassed enough evidence, we will go to the City Council, and anywhere else deemed necessary, for redress. At that time, we and anyone else interested in helping will suggest the legislative and/or administrative changes necessary to insure the capture of stray dogs in DC on a wholesale basis. For further information, call LA 9-0003.

## The GOP and the Children's March

WHATEVER ONE MAY THINK about involving children in political matters, the crocodile tears from the Republicans over the Children's March were pretty funny. The party that has turned the school bus into a political weapon and has made school prayers a campaign issue now is upset because some children marched in behalf of a fair share of the nation's income. If the congressmen who raised hell over the matter have never had an advance man round up children for campaign visits they are unique in the history of politics. Apparently, it's all right haul children out to Andrews to greet a returning president (that's not politics?) but not to walk down Pennsylvania Avenue to see Jesse Jackson or George Wiley. . . . We think some good questions can be raised about the use of children in politics but the GOP is not the one to raise them. Even as the White House was complaining about the march, we received a copy of a letter sent by Environmental Protection Agency boss Ruckelhaus announcing a presidential environmental merit awards program. This "non-political" program for school children is announced with the following opening paragraph: "Dear Principal: President Nixon's deep commitment to the restoration and preservation of our environment has been warmly embraced by the American people, and has won the whole-hearted, bipartisan support of the Congress."

## Statehood strikes spark

ONE OF THE BIGGEST SURPRISES OF THE last fortnight was Rep. John McMillan's declaration that statehood was his second choice of DC status. As Statehood delegate candidate Charles Cassell presented testimony at a House District Committee hearing on DC status, McMillan told him: "You express my opinion a long way. I can't see where home rule would give you much freedom." At the same hearing Rep. Ronald Dellums — who has introduced a statehood bill for DC — remarked that statehood "appears to be the place where the interests of the left wing and right wing join." . . . SOME SUSPECT MCMILLAN might be using the statehood issue as a means of fending off home rule legislation. But that's unlikely. In the first place, home rule is getting anywhere this session anyway. Further, it is not probable that McMillan would give a deliberate boost to an idea like statehood if he were truly opposed to it. You don't keep the lion in the cage by opening the door. . . . FAUNTROY, MEANWHILE, CONTINUES TO PAINT himself in on the statehood question. His hostility to statehood dates back to last year's delegate campaign when he was the candidate most firmly in opposition to the concept. Even Jack Neivius said he would go along if the people wanted statehood. Fauntroy's favorite critique of statehood is that the District could not support itself financially as a state. The delegate assumes that in granting the city political equity the Congress would simultaneously deny it financial equity. This theory ignores many facts including these: 1) the federal government provides — through a variety of means — substantial financial support to states that otherwise "might not make it;" 2) in granting statehood Congress has traditionally considered financial problems and helped to resolve them — such as turning over federal land to state control; 3) with two senators and two representatives, DC would be in a much better position to get a decent financial break from the federal government than it is now as a colony; and 4) statehood would open up many new sources of revenue including a commuter tax, a lottery and race track betting (McMillan, incidentally, favors the last two proposals). . . . ANOTHER SOUTHERN CONGRESSMAN, the more liberal Rep. Stuckey of Georgia, has indicated enthusiasm for statehood and several other District Committee members have expressed interest privately. It may still be a long time before statehood is achieved. But the progress in the year and a half since the formation of the Statehood Party gives plenty of reason to keep trying.

## The Metro 7 vs. the Post

THE LIBERAL WASHINGTON POST has been hit where it hurts. Seven black reporters for the paper have filed a complaint with the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, charging discrimination. The complaint came only after a month of negotiations that failed to satisfy the newsmen and women. According to the Post records only 9.3% of the newsroom employees are black. There are no blacks in top editorial management, foreign news reporting and editing, national news editing, sports or financial news. In a newsroom of 396 people there is only one black person exercising control over news stories that appear daily in the Washington Post. . . . ON MARCH 10, BENJAMIN BRADLEE, executive editor of the Post responded to the reporters' demands by offering them nine points, the most significant of them being 1) the hiring of one additional black reporter on the national staff; 2) the probable hiring of two new black interns and 3) the addition of a black editor on the Metropolitan desk. On March 15 the black reporters wrote back: "We have discussed your proposal of March 10 and find it an insult to our commitment, vague and totally unacceptable." That sounds like an understatement.

**NATIONAL  
ANTIWAR  
DEMONSTRATION**

**APRIL 22**

**NEW YORK CITY**

THE WAR IS NOT WINDING DOWN! There have been more bombing raids over Vietnam in the first three months of this year than all of last year combined. Over 300 Indochinese are murdered every day. Thousands more are maimed, mutilated and made homeless. Join us in New York on April 22 to demand an end to the bombing and the immediate withdrawal of all US Forces.

**OUT NOW!**

WASHINGTON AREA PEACE ACTION COALITION • 293-3855  
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW • WASHINGTON, DC 20036

Enclosed is \$12 for a bus reservation to N.Y.  
Add my name to your mailing list.  
Enclosed is a donation to help end the war.  
I want to volunteer. Contact me.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

I LIKE the television program Room 222. Harold, William and Victor, students of mine, like it too. Teacher Pete Dixon is a humane, traditional teacher. He cares about students and goes out of his way - given the limits of a half-hour program - to help kids. One recent episode about a student with a bad stutter revealed Pete's humaneness as well as something about the nature of high school life.

Bryan is a transfer student who refuses to talk because of his speech impediment. His parents refuse to seek out professional help so Bryan endures by keeping his mouth shut. Dixon wins Bryan's confidence, cajoles him into finally participating in class. Dixon's victory is destroyed by other students when Bryan accidentally stumbles on to a student-made film of his stuttering. Humiliated by the kids laughing at the video-tape, Bryan flees.

The next day, Bryan gains revenge by triggering the sprinkler system thereby spoiling a banquet where students and teachers were celebrating the purchase of that hated video-tape machine. Angry, Dixon blasts Bryan for feeling sorry for himself. Bryan defends himself passionately. He details for Dixon the agony of stuttering. Bryan's passion miraculously unblocos the stutter and he speaks without a hitch. Show ends.

To my ten and seven year olds, the show's happy ending was enough for them. Why spoil it for them by explaining how unreal "Walt Whitman" high school is. After all, the program is not meant to capture the typical high school; it is drama, entertainment, not a mirror of life. Nonetheless, in twenty-four minutes Room 222 still captures the flavour, but not the essence of high schools in America.

Kurt Vonnegut quoted a friend who tried to capture that essence of high schools.

*When you get to be our age, you all of a sudden realize that you are being ruled by the people you went to high school with. You all of a sudden catch on that life is nothing but high school. You make a fool of yourself in high school, then you go to college to learn how you should have acted in high school, then you get out into real life and that turns out to be high school all over again - class officers, cheerleaders, and all.*

Vonnegut continued:

*He was right.*

*High school is closer to the core of the American experience than anything else I can think of... We have all been there. While there, we saw nearly every form of justice, injustice, kindness and meanness, intelligence and stupidity which we were likely to encounter in later life.*

I agree that high school is America writ small. The ennui, hypocrisy, destructive competitiveness, materialism and racism as well as the excitement, sincerity, cooperation, idealism and concern for the individual that swirl through America also course through classrooms, hallways, washrooms, gyms, cafeterias and auditoriums of secondary schools. Swell. But we hear and see much more of the former than the latter.

From films such as Frederick Wiseman's High School, books as James Herndon's The Way It Spozed To Be and collections from the student free press, the underbelly of high school life turns grey and unappealing. Sure there is a tremendous diversity in high schools. Yes, there is a periodic surge of experimentation that seizes school districts, producing a harvest of exciting exceptions to the dour landscape. Still, the general bleak picture of how secondary schools operate emerges both from what critics say and what students and teachers describe. High schools are:

#### Tedious

If there is any complaint claiming universality it is that school is boring, numbing to the mind. Unvarying routines, classes meeting and ending on odd-minutes day in and out, busy work in class, teachers droning on and on. Disbelievers should go through a whole day with one student. Move with him or her from class to class. Novelty wears off before noon to be replaced by a tedium that stretches out before the eyes like a daylong migraine. And like the student, you, too, will begin to watch the heavy hands of the clock inch toward 3:00 p.m.

#### Totalitarian

Authority instead of being exercised in a judicious reasonable manner is persistently arbitrary. Passing or failing a course may turn upon a random remark; whether or not a particu-

Copyright 1972 by Larry Cuban. This is the second in a three-part series on high schools. The last will deal with differently structured high schools in the country.

# The high school

LARRY CUBAN

lar class is taken depends upon factors frequently unrelated to a student's concern or interest; going to the bathroom, inviting a speaker to an after-school activity, leaving school to eat elsewhere and a thousand other matters are subject to an intricate network of rules made by school officials in the name of preserving order in the building. The arbitrary exercise of authority can be seen most clearly in instances where lockers are broken into and searched, and girls are checked to see if they are pregnant and students suspended on a teacher's accusation. Sure changes have occurred; the Gault decision said teenagers are citizens. The pattern, however, remains.

#### Traps

By tracking students into courses they do not want or assigning them to unimaginative teachers, by requiring so many courses for graduation, by sorting out students into slots labeled College, Vocational, Business and General - even done in cities where tracking has been abolished - by all of these devices and more, students learn that they are unfree to express themselves about issues that concern them greatly. And even if they could speak out they have learned that little would change. Other than dropping out, there is little one can do to exercise control over the education one receives. Catch 22s scattered throughout the system exhaust the few students who try.

For what reasons have we created schools that trap young people in their powerlessness, drug them into boredom and control their lives down to where and when they can pee? What we have done has been done unconsciously (although others would say conspiratorially) and has occurred in response to powerful forces generated by the society we live in. A highly industrialized, technological society places implacable demands upon the family and school. The demands inexorably shape the real task of the school as assuredly as the conventional rhetoric of democratic values shaped the stated task of the school.

Making it in the technological world we live in requires certain habits, skills and attitudes. One must be able, in Kenneth Keniston's words, to 'cooperate,' 'follow the rules of the game,' 'be a good loser,' 'wait one's turn,' to subordinate personal needs to the interest of a group institution - all qualities needed in our tightly organized society. And there are other societal needs. Unions want teenagers off the labor market. Business and industry are interested in seeing that the tastes of youth become fads that come and go, so that products could be sold. Keeping young people in school longer and longer make it possible for fads to spread. Add to these the fervent conviction of educators that certain majority values and life styles must be transmitted to the young, and the all-encompassing rationale for the schools as they exist emerges more clearly.

With these political, economic and educational needs, is it any wonder that compulsory attendance takes on the unassailable importance it does? Containing large numbers of young people in schools for at least ten years creates a captive population that must be assimilated (that is, become like adults) and equipped with essential skills for functioning in that adult world. To achieve both ends, schools must define adolescents as different, reinforce their low-status and treat them as a minority. Thus, schools "civilize" the "natives" (when students rebel it is called "unrest") and simultaneously work for their passage from a hostile minority to an acquiescent and acquisitive majority.

The role, then, of the teacher seems simple enough. Inculcate, disseminate, and keep those damn kids off the streets. Because of the importance of knowledge at the high school level, teachers trained in knowing facts and concepts in particular disciplines are hired to pass on what is important to their charges. The cliche used by the veteran teacher, "I have been hired to teach math to kids, not to teach kids math" sums up prevailing feelings among many teachers and also delineates the conflict existing in all high schools between teaching kids and teaching a subject.

Yet how easy it is to blame teachers for being impersonal and inhumane toward students. But the fact is that teachers, too, like students, are trapped by the system as it is currently structured in high schools. The structure sucks out what vitality and humanity there is in people.

Think, first, what the size of the school does to human relationships. If there are over 1500 students in a school, as is the case in most secondary schools, anonymity shoves many students into a faceless daily existence. Random contacts take precedence over sustaining ones simply because a large building prevents people from seeing one another often. It would take a new teacher at least three years to know most upperclassmen by sight and name. With teacher turnover being what it is, many teachers don't stay that long. The opportunity for, and the nature of, personal relationships are often governed by the size of the school. I seldom saw William, Harold and Victor outside of class and when I did no more than a hurried hello was possible.

Consider what bulletins, bells and regulations tell teachers. First, they say that, at best, he is a technician, a mechanic, one who cannot be trusted with too much responsibility. The language of the school quickly and effectively eliminates all that garbage from university courses on professionalism given to prospective teachers. After all, how many professionals would tolerate the second person, imperative language of most bulletins - "You will turn in at 3:05 p.m. all the candy money you collected during the homeroom period." Bells at odd-numbered minutes may suggest factory efficiency but at the cost of telling teachers with every gong, clang and buzz that they are incapable of deciding when to begin or end the class. The message is: be rational, efficient, impersonal. Be a civil servant.

Second, the language of rules, bulletins and bells communicate clearly and loudly that teachers are dumb children. Teachers cannot read bulletins carefully; that is why there is a public address system to repeat what was written in the bulletin. Teachers cannot follow directions which is why faculty meets are held to impress upon them the importance of certain tasks. Teachers are not permitted to collect or spend money without permission of the principal.

Lastly, consider how the teacher load and daily schedule isolate teachers and students from one another, preventing the growth of personal relationships and intellectual strength. Most teachers in high school have five or more classes with about 125 to 150 students, two or three preparations of material, an additional extra-curricular assignment and clerical trivia. Such teacher loads and scheduling, aside from sapping energy, conspire to separate teachers from one another, locking them into their rooms (or driving them into the lounges out of desperation) and squelching contacts with young people outside

of the classroom. Moreover, after five classes, especially on those days that went awry, students coming in to rap are the last people a tired teacher needs or wants. Fatigue and a lack of opportunity to deal with students on a one-to-one basis prevent the natural authority that experienced, knowledgeable adults have - and that young people want, from being tapped.

It is quite easy for a teacher to come to school at 8:15 a.m. and leave at 3:30 p.m. five days a week and not have a single chance to listen meaningfully and undefensively to a student without glancing at the clock and hustling the student out. Nor, I might add, might that teacher have a single chance to converse undefensively and meaningfully with a colleague about an instructional or curricular issue.

All of this is to say that teachers, like students, are often trapped into behaving like a beleaguered minority by the way the school is structured. OK, everyone trapped. Now what? Anyone familiar with the despairing debate over education in the last decade would recognize easily the points I've made. Yet to say all of this about schools is not to agree with what should happen in schools. While some would propose destroying high schools because they damage youth, others would propose alternatives to in-school instruction and even others would try to reform the schools from within. Regardless of what changes are recommended, my hunch is that there are millions of young people who have never heard of Goodman, Friedenberg, or Holt; they believe that schools should be improved, not destroyed. In their own way, they like school. Even a recent poll in *Life* magazine cited 84% of the youth surveyed as being satisfied with their schooling.

Yes, school is tedious. Often authoritarian and unjust, they would affirm. A trap, probably not. Most working class white, black and brown young people accept the necessity of school not unlike swallowing an ill-tasting medicine knowing that in the end it will be good for him. School is still seen as the lever to lift them out of poverty into affluence. The slice of the American pie coming to them, they believe, will come once they are schooled. For them, senior high schools are not unending tragedies but a time of life made endurable, even occasionally pleasant, by one's friends, social events and some humane teachers. And this, sadly, is what young people settle for. What other choice do they have?

Certainly the students I failed - Harold, William, and Victor - had little choice. All of us were locked into playing out assigned roles; the school structure kept us at arm's length, seldom permitting any of us to narrow the distance. If the organization of the school, the roles of teachers, students and administrators were altered, would I have been able to reach and teach those beyond my grasp? Would students learn more efficiently and effectively. I think so.

(To be continued)

# Manpower Act: Happy Birthday to not much

KEN PETERSON

RECENTLY at Washington's swanky Statler Hilton some of the nation's employment experts got together to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (MDTA). When almost 6% of American workers are unemployed such a birthday party seems out of place; like Seattle's victory parade held in 1969 for the first American units called back from Vietnam by Nixon's "winding down the war."

One of Jack Kennedy's pet New Frontier programs, the premise behind the Manpower Act is unemployment in an economy like ours is unnecessary. All the government has to do is train workers to take on other occupations. You know, all those job slots you see in the Help Wanted sections of the want ads every day.

The program hasn't been a smashing success. At the time of MDTA's passage in 1962, unemployment was around 6.5%; last month it was 5.8%. Only when we had a war did things get better; in 1968 and 1969 the "rate" was about 3.5%. But experts, chiefly academics, think we're better off with the program than without it. One cautious supporter, Garth Mangum of the University of Utah, summed it up at the Hilton's birthday party, "What we've in effect done, is take some of the middle disadvantaged and bring them up to the upper limits of poverty."

MDTA gives two federal agencies "manpower" authority. Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) has educational research while the Labor Department actually administers the whole program. Since 1962, HEW hasn't done much other than urge some very worthwhile changes in the institu-

tional structures of schools. On the other hand, the Labor Department operates over a dozen different manpower programs. They have enthusiastic, "gee whiz" titles like "New Careers," "Operation Mainstream," "JOBS," and "Concentrated Employment Program." The Labor Department says it operates these programs through almost 10,000 direct grants and contracts every year.

The chief success of the program, according to Mangum, has been to change state employment agencies from mere dispensers of weekly unemployment checks to actual job finding agencies. But there lies the crux of the unemployment/manpower dilemma. "If there aren't jobs," says Mangum, "all the training in the world isn't going to help. The actual jobs MDTA provides is for job trainers, not trainees."

A program analyst of manpower programs from Baton Rouge, Cleve Taylor says the present set-up doesn't work. Over lunch at the birthday party we talked. He said, "It looks to me like all we're doing is training 'em for the sake of training. Smart dudes realize this after a few months training and quit." Taylor asks, "Why, for example, have a car mechanics course when there are too many car mechanics anyway? Besides who knows if we'll even be using cars in 15 years?"

Besides criticism from experts, manpower training programs catch a lot of heat from ideologues. Conservatives claim it's another Big Government program interfering with the "free, invisible hand of the marketplace; besides, it doesn't work." Radical critics say its another example of Big Establishment mani-



## The Children's March



## MANPOWER CONT'D

pulating peoples lives by training them for meaningless labor; besides it doesn't work.

In its inimitable "feint to the right, feint to the left, then plop down in the middle" style, the Nixon Administration thinks it can make manpower training work - train for jobs that exist and last. It wants to give the programs to the state and local governments to run. Nixon's proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act would provide \$1.65 billion for job training to state and local governments through a complicated formula based on population and unemployment rates. The Department of Labor would be stripped of most of its training programs, providing only assistance and research practical on a national scale.

Even this financial gerrymandering can't solve the big problem of all job training though - not enough jobs. How can a state or local municipality predict when there will be a teacher surplus, or a shortage of arc welders? Or any other occupation? Just because they're closer to the problem of unemployment doesn't mean local governments have magical powers. Even the federal government with its high powered economist and super-duper computers can't predict which jobs will next be displaced by technology, politics, or consumer taste trends.

Unemployment under the present system is probably here to stay. Dr. George Perry of the Brookings Institution figures we'll need an annual growth rate of more than 6% to get the jobless rate lower than 5 1/2%. (This year's budget calls for 4.3% annual growth over the next 5 years) Administration economists disagree with Perry, but they hesitate to claim any clear cut goal. The President's Economic Report implies a jobless rate around 5% by year's end. That's beginning to look doubtful though, chiefly because too low a jobless rate will help inflation sky-rocket again.

One solution is pushed by liberal politicians like Hubert Humphrey, and labor union chieftains. They want more public service, WPA-type spending. Such projects although they soak up a lot of manpower, tend to be very expensive and bureaucratically top heavy. Considering how broke the federal, state, and local governments already are and the taxpayers fed-up mood, such programs are hard to imagine winning approval. Besides big public spending always seem to be holding actions until we get into a razzle dazzle project like the moon shot or a war.

There are a grab bag of other solutions. A good, practical radical one is the minimum guaranteed income. It would help unemployed get

over times when there simply aren't jobs available. It could be paid for, at first, by a 100% tax on incomes over \$100,000. We could also nationalize the nation's largest corporations to concentrate their efforts on providing more jobs and less emphasis on profits. But despite their common sense, radical solutions won't be tried for some time; the nation isn't ready.

Some standard, commonplace proposals can help on a limited basis. Better high school and college vocational training and smarter planning for future needs are needed. In fact, the Nixon Administration's revenue sharing proposals are good as far as they can go. They would give some control back to local governments.

But such strategies, just like more public service hiring, don't grapple with the real issue of why people can't find jobs. They're only more of what we have now and our present programs have failed. The lesson of the last 10

years of massive manpower training is our economy simply doesn't have enough jobs to go around. Given the present economic structure, we have to accept the fact that at any given time, at least one out of every 15 American workers is jobless.

In fact the Administration now has an employment task force led by Treasury Secretary Connally, which I'm told is working up a rationale for high unemployment. Likely report will be that most of the out of work are under 25 or women; the jobless rate for male heads of families is only around 3.5%. Such a rationale ignores high minority unemployment and the 8.5% "rate" for Vietnam vets. In any event, smart advice for those who have to work - keep your present job until you find another, no matter how dull and meaningless. It's not a time for "honorable" job-quitting.

## An ex-grunt views the POW's

SHE appears on one of those late night spots devoted to public service announcements. Giving her name and address, but withholding her rank and serial number, she explains that her husband has been a prisoner of war for three years. At the end of the allotted thirty seconds, she appeals, "Won't you help me bring my husband home?"

No lady, I, for one, definitely will not! I'm sick to death of you and your sobbing supporters and the mass hysteria you've generated about your poor imprisoned relatives. Prisoners of war? Bullshit. Perpetrators of war is more like it. Your husband and a few more like him have done too much to perpetuate and extend the war in Indochina. I know. Two years ago, I humped the boonies in Vietnam as a grunt. Now, the little sympathy I had for the prisoners has eroded like a block of ice in a pail of water. My concern is for the forgotten, ignored wounded, the ones who watched Lady Luck turn on her fickle heel and walk away. Let me tell you also about your husband the group he represents. Let's compare the two groups; POW's and wounded.

How many are they? At most, there may be 600 POW's. That number represents less than one thousandth of one per cent (.001%) of the 310,000 wounded. For every POW, there are more than 600 GIs who have lost legs, arms, balls or guts.

Who are they? Some of the wounded are good buddies. They are young, of high school background and too unsophisticated to successfully resist or evade the draft. Almost without exception, they are draftees. And they are part of the 15 percent of GI's who ever see combat in Vietnam. On the other hand, the prisoners are pilots, bombers, navigators, flyboys all, caught bombing the hell out of Indochina.

How'd they get there, in Vietnamese prisons or Veterans Administration hospital wards. By pushing buttons at 20,000 feet; by dropping incendiaries, herbicides and napalm; by killing, maiming and destroying the people and contours of a once lovely land. And the wounded? By obeying orders, thus avoiding court martial and jail; by doing the dirtiest job in a very dirty war; by stepping on booby traps made from dud bombs.

Where'd the flyboys come from? From wherever career military men, "lifers," come from. From "God and Country" families; from the advantages of middle-class America; from a mentality that fully accepts Dresden, Hiroshima, and Hanoi. The wounded come from Spanish speaking villages in northern New Mexico (Belen, population 4500, has lost 7 sons); from the cesspools of our cities; from wherever influence, political power and coin of the realm are unknown quantities.

Why'd they do it? The POWs received leather jackets, silver wings, flight pay, clean white sheets, brown-skinned maids, and a good chance for promotion. The wounded grunts received green fatigues, a 100-pound rucksack, a few tax-free dollars each month, mud, mosquitoes, C-rations and a good chance to get out alive. No one lived better in Vietnam than the flyboys; no one lived worse than the grunts.

Where'd they carry out their orders? From briefing rooms where they could act out every fantasy (LaFayette Escadrille, Flying Tigers, etc.) except Yosarian's; from four miles up;

**GRAFFITI:** "If God wanted men to be in the army, he would have given them baggy green skin."

**MORT SAHL:** "They're winding down the war in Vietnam. They're pulling out Bob Hope and Martha Raye."

**BELL TEL** is planning to end the 66-year tradition of free directory info, in a few years, by charging 20 cents a call for operator assistance. Ops are no longer being instructed to remind you that telephone numbers can be found in the book. N.Y. Telephone alone handles nearly 500 million info calls a year, and figures it can add \$18 million to its annual income.

-Robert Wolf/AFS

...from air-conditioned officers' clubs where they could laugh about "crispy critters" (recipients of napalm which burns on skin at 3,600 degrees). And the wounded? From waist-deep water; from ankle-high mud in rice paddies; under 100-degree heat; beneath triple canopy jungle.

In short, the POW's volunteered to bomb: no one is drafted into the cult of the flyboy. Bomb. A true four letter word. Have you ever walked over land where nothing will ever grow again? Have you ever seen what an incendiary bomb can do to a village of bamboo and thatch? Have you ever witnessed the disfiguration of kids women, and old men, scarred and crippled for the remainder of their short lives? Neither have the flyboys who caused these effects. The grunts, the wounded saw; they had to walk in and clean up the mess.

The POW's received benefits of prestige, pay and power. Now they are receiving benefits of publicity, pity and public outrage. These latter benefits should be given to the grunts who deserve them.

Why should you redirect the energy, money and time to the wounded? Because those who sacrificed the most are now getting the least, and those who sacrificed the least are now getting the most. Because you can't affect the POW's anyhow. Never have prisoners been repatriated before hostilities ended. If you want them home, end the war. Admittedly, it's easier to face a problem half a world away than to face one right here and now, in your state, your town, your neighborhood.

What can you do help the wounded? The first thing is give a damn. What good is your moral indignation about the war? So what if you knew the score seven years ago? Are you going to ignore them because they might embarrass you? The second thing you can do is visit the nearest military or Veterans Administration hospital. In Vietnam, GI's refer to the States as "the world." The world they grew up in and hoped to return to. You represent that world. Bring it to them. So what if you don't know anyone? You will after your first visit. Find out their needs and try to fulfill them. Little things mean a lot when you're confined to a hospital bed.

Long after the war ends, and the POW's come home, the wounded will be with us. They deserve all the attention and help we give them. Let's get with it. Now.

- Irish/AFS

### d.c. gazette

109 8th St. NE Wash. DC 20002

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The DC Gazette is published biweekly (23 issues a year) except during the summer when publication varies. Available by mail at \$6 a year. Single copies: 25¢ each. Ten or more copies: 15¢ each. Twenty-five or more copies: 10¢ each.

Underground Press, Liberation News Service, College Press Service, Alternative Features Service

# WHAT'S HAPPENING

## ENVIRONMENT

THE Washington Ecology Center is co-ordinating two days of hearings on global environmental problems and the role of the United States in the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment. The hearings will focus on the procedures that have been followed in selecting the official United States delegation to the conference and establishing the positions that will be taken by the delegation. Many feel that the environmental public has not been allowed to have any significant input into these procedures.

Among the persons who may participate are Barry Commoner, Sen. Gaylord Nelson, Sen. Claiborne Pell, Margaret Meade, Robert Cahn of CEQ, and Denis Hayes, co-ordinator of Earth Day 1970. Members of the public are invited to attend. If you are knowledgeable of global environmental matters, contact the Ecology Center about testifying.

The hearings will be held in the Auditorium of the Pan American Health Organization, 525 23rd NW, April 20-21, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Info: 833-1778.

## POLITICS

THE DEMOCRATIC Reform Committee, which is running a slate against the Fauntroy slate in the May Democratic primary, has named its ward leaders, who are:

\*Ward One: Armando Rendon, 332-8917, and Edward Diggs, 387-0484.  
 \*Ward Two: Chester Shore, 737-4876 or 737-3641.  
 \*Ward Three: Fritzie Cohen, 337-8753  
 \*Ward Four: Harriet Taylor, 659-3674 or 726-6260.  
 \*Ward Five: Terry Banks, 635-8387  
 \*Ward Six: Mike Ambrose, 544-5605 or 638-2268  
 \*Ward Seven: D'ana Johnson, 543-0689  
 \*Ward Eight: Teresa Jones, 561-7318

## HEALTH

### Methadone conference

METHADONE will be the subject of a two day national conference to be held in Baltimore on May 13-14. The conference is co-sponsored by the local Medical Committee for Human Rights and Antioch College's Center for Social Research and Action. It is the first national conference to focus on this issue.

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 727-2227 (weekdays)

Methadone, because of its hasty acceptance and distribution by drug abuse agencies and programs and due to its availability through illegal sources, has become a topic of controversy. Participants at the conference will include members of the medical and scientific community as well as addicts, ex-addicts, social workers, administrators of government agencies, drug abuse officials, clergy and concerned citizens. Proceedings of the Conference will be available in printed form and on video-tape. Info: Center for Social Research and Action, 805 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., 21201.

THE MEDICAL Committee on Human Rights will hold its 9th annual convention on April 27-30 in Chicago. Info: Jackie at 439-6173 or 387-2843.

Department of Pupil Personnel at 629-3413 or 737-5786 or write Ms. Novak at the Presidential Building, Room 911, 415 12th St, NW, DC 20004.

## FAMILY PLANNING

CHILDBIRTH PREPARATION CLASSES will begin April 12 at the Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church, 4th & Independence, SE. The Lamaze method is taught in a series of six classes. The program is sponsored by Family and Maternity Education, Inc. Info: 273-0933.

## LEGAL

THE HOWARD Center for Clinical Legal Studies will be holding a seminar on crime and punishment in minority communities on April 19, 20 & 21 at Howard Law School. Info: 636-6690.

## EDUCATION

DC Citizens for Better Public Education will present in May one or more awards to those who have significantly contributed to public education in the past 12 months. Nominations for awards should be made by May 1st and should be accompanied by a description of the contribution the person or group has made. Info: 484-7030.

ANYONE who knows a handicapped child not now in school because of a disability is asked to inform Ms. Jacobeth Novak of the

**Bike tour of old DC**  
 A BICYCLE tour of Washington will be held April 16 (rain date April 23). The four and a half mile tour will depart Franklin Park, 13th & K NW, at 9:30 a.m. and tour Logan Circle, Thomas Circle, Mass. Ave., the National Portrait Gallery, Mt. Vernon Square, historic churches and synagogues and the DC Court House. Guides will point out buildings of historic and architectural value seldom seen by tourists. The bikers will rally at noon at Franklin School to urge preservation of the schools. (Bring a sack lunch. Beverages will be provided.

## For your out-of-town friends

THE GAZETTE is now offering an out-of-town edition (comprised of a selected eight pages of each regular issue) which will be primarily devoted to national issues, plus film and media reviews. This out-of-town edition can be sent first class to your friends at a special introductory rate of only \$4 a year. Use the form below to subscribe.

(NOTE TO OUR PRESENT OUT-OF-TOWN subscribers: If you would like to switch your present subscription to the Gazette Out-of-Town Edition (which will permit you to receive it first class instead of the third class as at present) just tear off your address label, mark it GOOTE and send it to the Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002. We'll make the switch at no cost to you.)

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Bikers will be invited to join the National Capital Parks Ecology Fair on the grounds of the Washington Monument from 2-5 in the afternoon. Bikes will be available to rent at Franklin Park. Cost of the tour is \$.50.

The tour is sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Don't Tear It Down, National Capital Parks and the U.S. Department of Transportation.

AUTHORITIES in various fields will discuss Washington's preservation prospects during a conference here April 14 and 15. The final session of the Washington Preservation Conference will be a public forum in which citizens are invited to participate. The sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Natural History Museum. Info: Constance Ramirez, 524-9867.

THERE will be a workshop on the problems of low-income tenants in both public and private housing (and how to deal with them) on April 15 at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 9-4.

## PEACE

SATURDAY, April 22 will be an international day of anti-war demonstrations to protest the escalation and continuation of the war in Indo-China. On the 22nd thousands of Americans will travel to New York City and Los Angeles to demonstrate that they are not fooled by government propaganda and to demand a halt to the bombing and the immediate and total withdrawal of all U.S. troops and material. Solidarity rallies will be held on the same day in 12 other countries. Transportation to the New York demonstration is being arranged through the Washington Area Peace Action Coalition. Bus reservations are \$12.00 round trip. Also, volunteers are needed to help build Washington participation. To volunteer, make reservations, or for more information call 293-3855.

THE PEACE STUDY HOUSE is beginning a new round of classes. All classes meet weeknights at

2127 N, NW from 7-9 p.m., and Saturday mornings at 2107 N, NW from 10-12 a.m. All classes are free. Info: 337-8444.

MONDAY: A class with the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee in Takoma Park on "Farm Labor Organizing: History and Current Action."

TUESDAY: A class with Edward Guinan, director of the Peace Study House on "Seventy Times Seven - The Gentle Madness of the Gospels" - will explore the nature of political power, and will study the radical nonviolence and life-giving power of the Gospels.

WEDNESDAY: A class with the Community for Creative Nonviolence on "Community: Alternative to Isolation and Crucible of Growth and Service."

## ABORTION

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That these services are available by calling 265-7850 between 10:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. Monday-Friday and leaving your name and number. A member of H.R.C. will return your call.



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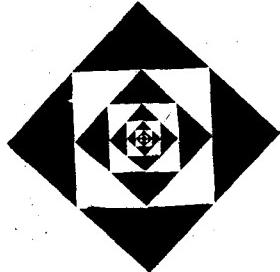
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Fabric Design and Decoration I

Fun with Minerals

Identification of Local Wild Flowers

Medical History

Printmaking I

Printmaking II

Basic Photography

Basic Photography - Darkroom

Intermediate Photography

### YOUNG PEOPLE:

Bugs, Beetles, and Butterflies

Color

Ecology of Animals

Explorations in Creativity

Geology - Our Dynamic Earth

If You Lived Then

Nature Walks

Underwater Explorations

THE GAZETTE is seeking someone to write a column for government employees - life with Uncle for those fighting the system from inside. Length: 750-1000 words. Pay: minimal. Submit sample column as well as any examples of other writing you might have and relevant biographical data. Send to DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.



## Found something good?

BEGINNING very soon, we're starting a new column called READER'S CHOICE, which will include brief reviews by Gazette readers themselves. Here are some of the topics we hope to cover:

- PLACES TO EAT
- WEEKEND TRIPS
- PLACES TO VISIT IN THE AREA
- ANNOTATED RECIPES
- RECORDS
- THINGS TO BUY
- SHOPS TO PATRONIZE

THAT'S just a partial list. If you have something to recommend to other readers of the Gazette, send it in. Keep your copy less than one page typed double-spaced. Photos are invited. We'll pay \$2 for each item we publish.

SEND your choice to the DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, call 381-5157 or fill out coupon and return to:

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Spring Classes  
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A reflection on the life style of community, and what that means when joined with a commitment to nonviolence.

SATURDAY: A class with philosopher Clyde Ebenreck, "Truth and Violence." Plato, Heidegger and selected others will be read.

## DISTRICT GOVT.

THE BOARD of Library Trustees will meet at the Southwest Branch Library, Wesley Place and K St. NW at 7:30 p.m.

## WOMEN

### Rape conference

THERE will be a conference on all aspects of the crime of rape on April 8-9 at the Marvin Center, George Washington University, 21st and H NW.

Speakers on April 8 will include Mary Helen Mautner of Georgetown Legal Interns; psychotherapist Ruth Pancoast; Carol Burris of National Organization of Women; an officer of the DC Sex Squad; and a woman with emergency room experience representing the medical profession. The panel will speak from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Lunch will be from 1-2 p.m. and women are asked to bring food for themselves and to share with others. From 2 - 3:30, there will be a discussion among the panel members and questions from the group and, following that, the conference will break into discussion groups.

On Sunday, from 12:30-2:30 and from 3-5 p.m., the conference will offer two sessions of intensive self-defense instruction for women only.

There will be day care facilities provided during the two-day conference and women are requested to telephone 387-5800 in advance if they will need child care. There is no admission fee.

THE Georgetown's Women's Rights Collective in conjunction with Washington Feminists present "Growing Up Female," and short films on April 21, 8 p.m. at the Moot Court Room, Georgetown University Law School, 600 New Jersey Ave., NW. Donation is \$1.00.

THE Washington Feminists are presenting a series of discussions: Meetings are 7:30 - 10:00 at Uplift House, 1536 15th St., NW, 2nd floor library.

April 6: Women's Liberation Action Projects. April 13: Earth's Onion: Women's Improvisational Theater.

April 20: Thursday night at the movies: Relevent films.

April 27: The Relationship of Women's Oppression to other form of oppression.

May 4: Visions of the Lifestyle of the future: Possibilities and Utopias.

## CHILDREN



THE DC YMCA urges parents to enroll their 8 to 16 year old children now for the YMCA resident summer camp programs at Camp Letts, Edgewater, MD. for boys and Camp Orenda, Prince William National Park, Va. for girls in order to have a selection of camp periods.

Both camps offer four two-week sessions, beginning June 26 and lasting through August 19. Campers may enroll in one or more sessions.

Applications and information: YMCA, 1742 G Street, NW, 20006, for boys at Camp Letts, P.O. Box 208, Edgewater, Md. or phone 261-4286.

SENATORS John Tunney and Charles Mathias Jr. are planning to hold hearings April 18-19 on a proposal to create a Youth Commission that would centralize youth services and juvenile delinquency programs in the District.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Parking tax hearing

THE City Council will hold a hearing on a proposal to add a tax of one dollar to the charge for all day parking downtown on April 4 at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. in the City Council chambers. The tax is designed to help the District meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act of 1970. The ways in which the District may comply with the requirements of the act include forbidding traffic on many streets in the downtown area or imposing controls to discourage automobiles into the area during rush hour. Among the issues to be discussed at the hearing will be the proper amount of tax and the precise geographical area to be covered.

## CLASSES

MORE than 100 college-level courses will be offered after working hours to civilian, military personnel and the general public in 23 downtown federal buildings this summer through the Federal After-Hours Education Program.

The College of General Studies, George Washington University, offers opportunity for individuals to enroll in undergraduate and graduate course leading to Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees. Those individuals seeking self-improvement courses designed to broaden their career may enroll as non-degree students.

Courses to be offered include accounting, anthropology, art, business administration, economics, English, geography, geology, history, humanities, international affairs, management, mathematics, oceanography, political science, psychology, public administration, sociology, speech and drama and statistics.

Registration for summer sessions will be held in Conference Rooms A, B, and D - just off the lobby - Department of Commerce Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, from 10 am to 3 pm on Friday, May 19 and Friday, July 7, 1972. Classes begin the week of May 22, 1972.

Tuition is \$60.00 per semester hour and all course are 3 semester hours. The Government Employees Training Act of 1958 gives federal agencies broad authority to pay all tuition costs and other fees if courses to be taken are related to present or anticipated job requirements. Info: Robert W. Stewart, Jr., Field Representative, College of General Studies, George Washington University, 676-7018 or 676-7028.

THE Washington Antioch College Center for the Study of Basic Human Problems announces that its spring quarter course in political cinema will be open to the public on a non-credit basis for payment of a \$50 tuition fee. The course, taught by film consultant and critic Margot Kernan, will examine how American political attitudes are manifested in film and television, and how media can be used to stimulate social change. The course begins April 4th and meets Tuesday evenings, 7-10 p.m., in the Angela Davis Room at the Center, 1716 New Hampshire Ave., NW. It will feature an appearance by visiting filmmaker Lawrence Salzmann, who will show films made by and with occupants of "single room occupancy" hotels in New York as part of Antioch's Tenants' Rights program, and will also include a special screening of propaganda films at the National Archives. Complete schedule is:

April 4: Nothing But A Man, by Michael Roemer and Robert Young.

April 11: Lawrence Salzmann and The Tenant Films.

April 18: On Trial: Criminal Justice, Group W Baltimore TV documentary.

April 25: Point Blank, by John Boorman.

May 2: Propaganda films at the National Archives.

May 9: Burn! By Gillo Pontecorvo.

May 16: Television films from the Washington community.

May 23: The Selling of the Pentagon, CBS television documentary.

May 30: People and media - community action films from Canada and the U.S.

June 6: Banks and The Poor, NET television documentary.

June 13: Point of Order, by Emile D'Antonio. Information: Mary Roblee at 232-9010.

## MISC.



"KING: a Filmed Record . . . Montgomery to Memphis," will be shown on WMAL-TV, Channel 7, on April 5 from 8 to 11 p.m.

## CLASSIFIEDS

ADS from commercial firms and services and from government agencies are ten cents a word or \$3 a column inch. Other ads are free.

## ARTS & CRAFTS

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"THE COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DIVORCE" has been described as the 'Last Whole Earth Catalog' on divorce. This brand new tool is the most complete reference book on the "big split" in existence. . . . It describes every recent book on divorce - over 100 publications are covered in detail with all tables of contents and data from book jacket flaps reproduced to allow the reader a complete survey of all the information available on this important subject. Advance copies \$3.95 postpaid. Stan Israel, PO Box 374, Miami, Fla. 33168.

## MISC

BEDROOM furnishings needed for visiting relative. Can you rent or sell us (cheap) second hand dresser, night stand, headboard etc? 543-3614.

THE PEOPLE'S FUND will hold its first membership conference on April 8, 10-12 noon at St. Margaret's Parish Hall, 1830 Connecticut Ave. NW. Info: 462-6930 or 581-8659.

THERE will be a benefit performance of "Godspell" for St. Stephen Church on April 6 at 7:30 p.m. at Ford's Theatre. Tickets are \$8 up. Info: 882-2804 or FE 7-1854.

THE 12th EXHIBIT of Ikebana (the Japanese art of flower arranging) will be presented free by DC Chapter of Ikebana International during the week of the National Cherry Blossom Festival. It will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, April 4 to 7, and from 1 to 4 p.m. Saturday April 8, at the National Housing Center, 1625 L, NW.

THE Department of Recreation will hold its first Antique and Attique Show and Sale on April 14-15 at the Guy Mason Recreation Center, 3600 Calvert, NW. Dealers, collectors, amateurs and individuals are invited to participate. Info: 629-7378 or 629-7473.

THE Jewish Urban Underground presents its second season of off-the-record speakers every Monday, 8 p.m. at the Fabrangen, 1627 21st, NW.

April 10 -Len Rodberg: From the Institute for Policy Studies and co-author of Washington Plans an Aggressive War.

April 17 -Joanne Malone: From Institute for Policy Studies and Off Our Backs, currently working on the problems of women in prisons.

April 24 -Rabbi Moshe Silverman: Canadian Hasidic rabbi and Hillel Director at U. of Maryland, will speak on Jewish mysticism.

May 1 -Earth Onion: Women's theatre group.

May 8 -Robert Nigrini: An organic foods merchant in Georgetown will discuss the reality vs. the commercialism of health foods.

May 15 -Mal Davis: Head of GWU's Board of Chaplains and People's Union; a radical clergyman of the Church of Christ.

May 22 -Jeremy Rifkin: Organizer of the counter-bicentennial will discuss the true spirit of '76.

Although free, the Jewish Urban Underground needs contributions and any donations will be accepted at the coffeehouse.

Fabrangen, an expression of Judaism in free Washington, is offering Kabbalat Shabbat

every Friday along with many programs. Fabrangen is open to all persons. Info: 667-7829.

ON MARCH 15, the DC Mental Health Association launched a clothing drive to solicit clothing for the more than 200 patients served by Field Operations Community Care Homes, its foster care project. Field Operations Community Care Homes is a follow-up program for restored mental patients living in community care homes. The program helps the Mental Health Administration to assure that patients living in foster homes get adequate follow-up care. The association is urging people to support the drive by calling 462-1122 and sending new clothing or clothing no longer needed to the Barney Neighborhood House, located at 3118 16th St, NW, Monday through Friday between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The deadline date for the drive is April 15.

THE National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees is having their Annual Spring Ball April 8 at the La Gemma Ballroom, 1320 G St, NW. Info: 667-4040.

## Prostitution: back to the streets

PEARL STEWART

MS. M. is a former prostitute, an ex-convict and an ex-dope addict. She is seven months pregnant, with no husband, and holds a \$25 a week babysitting job. Following her release from a halfway house this month and the birth of her third child, she will probably return to the streets.

None of this is very newsworthy. For despite all that has been written, studied and talked about the problem of prostitution, there is still no way of keeping Ms. M. off the street permanently. "A prostitute can never be really rehabilitated," she told me.

The experts tend to agree. Probation officers, social workers, and counselors offer possible answers, none of which provide the complete solution for most prostitutes. Gloria Byrd, a probation officer at DC Superior Court, views a good job with high pay as the best means of rehabilitation. "There is no way to rationalize with a prostitute about working for \$65 a week, when she can make three times that much in a night," she said.

Armand Di Carlo, another probation officer, thinks jobs are not the permanent solution because, "Whenever she needs a few extra bills, it's easier to go out on the streets and get it." Di Carlo alluded to the often light or suspended jail sentences that are given for "soliciting" as a possible reason for prostitutes' quick return to the streets.

An opposing view is held by Ellen Phelps, women's director at Efforts for Ex-Cons (Efec), a community program that finds employment for former convicts. She views legalization of prostitution as the only real solution. "I think that the same way they have liquor stores, they should have legal houses of prostitution." However, Ms. Phelps is highly opposed to legalizing street solicitation. "It degrades a lady," she said, "to be on the street."

Ms. Byrd agrees with Ms. Phelps on the idea of legalization, mainly, she contends, for health reasons - reduced venereal disease, and beatings. Perhaps, more importantly, Ms. M., herself, views legalization as a necessity, for somewhat different reasons.

"It would cut down on the police taking advantage of the women," Ms. M. stated. "If you don't want to go to jail, you have to give in to them - and their friends, too." It is for this reason, Ms. M. said, that the police would probably oppose legalizing prostitution.

"We are definitely against making prostitution legal," Police Lt. George Richards of the Prostitution Squad said. "We feel that legalization would not be for the betterment of society. It would attract more girls, increase venereal disease and robberies, and contribute to drug abuse."

When asked if police force prostitutes to submit to sexual activity, Richards said he was "not aware of any isolated cases."

Ms. M. cited another advantage of legalization: black and white prostitutes would be placed in equal competition. "What happens to all the

white prostitutes, anyway? Why aren't they in detention homes and halfway houses?" She answered her own question, "Because they're not getting arrested."

The threat of white prostitutes is causing changes in the DC prostitution scene. "The white ones are moving the black ones out of the 14th Street area," said Ms. Byrd, who previously worked as a policewoman in the 14th and U district.

She said the black prostitutes are being pushed further downtown by the white competition, and some of the less successful black women have moved to 7th Street. White prostitutes, she said, have also caused the average price to rise from \$10 to \$20 in the past few months.

Somewhat substantiating the accusation of fewer white arrests, Ms. Byrd, who is black, contends that there are more white prostitutes than black in the District. Di Carlo, her white colleague, said most of his clients who have prostitution records are black.

Ms. M. said that even if prostitution were legalized, the basic problem would not be solved. "It's in their minds," she said. "Prostitutes lack something that women should have

- I guess it's self confidence." The tall, brown woman said, "They feel it's the only way

(Please turn to page 18)

## THE SWAMPOODLE REPORT

FIRST, a short lesson on credit cards. As you'll recall, the credit card was invented to do away with the need for money. The uses have proliferated to the point that you can use them for everything from buying diapers to paying for a funeral. Now the ultimate has occurred. Operating on the ecological principle that all technology must be recycled, a bank here in town has come up with a credit card you can only use to get money. What will modern man think of next?

WHEN he does, it looks like ITT will be there first. ITT is the first conglomerate to diversify by buying whole political parties and Latin American juntas. ITT wanted to put up money for the Democratic as well as the Republican conventions, but a preliminary ruling from the Justice Department indicated that it would be a violation of anti-trust laws. That's probably why ITT felt compelled to get involved in foreign politics. As its corporate slogan goes, "You're as near to Santiago as your telephone company." A lot of people were upset at news that ITT wanted to overthrow the Chilean government. But it was really nothing new. The French, masters in diplomacy, have long had a name for it: un coup de telephone.

WE'VE not had a coup in this country for almost two hundred years now. Here we operate democratically, we elect our military governments. Anyway, if a right-wing regime were to take over, it wouldn't be all military. A truly representative American junta would have to include at least one taxicab driver and a barber.

IN the local news, the School Board and Hugh Scott got in trouble because of a flyer the students were given that urged participation in the Children's March. The flyer had a picture of Nixon and the message: "Nixon doesn't care." Some people took offense at the anti-Nixon tone of the flyer; others thought it was wrong for the school system to put out something with a misspelled word. But then, what do you want: good grammar or good taste?

BUT it's not just Nixon that people are against. A stop-Kennedy movement is growing within the Democratic Party. It even has a slogan: "Remember that Chappaquiddick ends in Dick."

AS Walter Cronkite sinks slowly in the west, that's the way it is... except to report on a new police recruiting poster. It has a picture of one of their helicopter pilots with the caption: "I'm Dan. Fly me to the 4600 block of Ellicott Street."

*Zorah X. Swamppoode*  
Purveyor of split infinitives  
for more than thirty years

# Statehood Call

APRIL 1972

VOICE OF THE D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY

APRIL 1972

**At Gary**

The most significant fact about the Black Political Convention held in Gary, Indiana on March 10-12 is that it actually took place. The convention was planned and brought to fruition in six weeks. Despite the logistical problems, and despite the problems of bringing together Blacks with widely divergent political philosophies, the convention acted with a thoroughness that was impressive.

The convention was convened by three men, Rep. Charles Diggs, Mayor Richard Hatcher and Imam Amiri Baraka. Although the convention was held in Gary, and Hatcher was the keynote speaker, it became quickly apparent that Baraka was the dominant force behind the convention.

The Baraka formula provided for representation proportional to the Black population in any given political jurisdiction. The formula also was designed to include youth and women in the various state delegations. This formula was adopted by the convention as one, with modifications, which could be used for establishing an on-going political organization. The Baraka formula allotted a total of 61 delegate seats to D.C. 8 of these were our Black elected officials, leaving 53 seats to be elected by the Black citizens of the District.

If the D.C. delegation is any indication, the majority of the state delegations to the convention spent long hours before arriving in Gary preparing platform items. The D.C. delegation decided to push for acceptance of self-determination of D.C. as a priority item for the entire convention. Although there was some discussion of the differences between "home rule" and Statehood, it was decided that the decision on the type of self-determination could be made after our return to Washington. It remained up to our Voteless Delegate to introduce his "home rule" bill to the Platform Committee (of which he was chairman) without prior knowledge of the D.C. delegation. Apparently Voteless did not appreciate the fact that the DC delegation had not accepted his Washington Agenda as the ultimate good for the citizens of D.C. and had written their own. The proposed platform (or National Black Agenda) which was published late Saturday included mention of the Washington Agenda according to Voteless, but did not mention the Washington as drawn up by the members of the D.C. delegation. The convention was beset with logistical problems

**Statehood makes national scene**

DCSTP member Marian Dockery (left) with Ms. Etta Horn and DC delegation (Photo by Mike Lewis)

but none of them proved insurmountable. On both Saturday and Sunday the plenary sessions began late. Despite this, and despite a bomb scare Sunday afternoon, the convention was able to proceed with business at a reasonable rate. When it became evident that the business of the convention would not be concluded by Sunday afternoon, the convention voted to delay acceptance of the National Black Political Agenda until The immediacy of the Black Political Convention has passed. It has been relegated to the realm of history by the pressure of daily events. It is too early however, to judge the effects of the convention. We do not yet know what form the newly established organization is to take, or even where it will make itself felt. What is certain is that Blacks increasingly are considering the possibilities of independent political action.

after the state chairpersons had had an opportunity to study the completed document. - M.L.

**On Hill**

Statehood for the District of Columbia has emerged as the coming issue in the fight for self determination for the D.C. Colony. In a surprise move during testimony by Statehood Party Co-Chairmen Charles Cassell, Mike Lewis and Loren Weinberg on March 21, House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D. So. Car.) indicated that he would consider Statehood as the second possibility to retrocession, i.e., ceding the District to Maryland. The open emergence of the Statehood concept has been the only significant political development in the otherwise dreary hearings on District self-government.

Statehood was able to surface so strongly because of the continued pressure of the DCSTP and the able support of Black Caucus member Ron Dellums (D. Cal.) freshman Congressman from Berkeley and an active House District Committee member. Dellums introduced H.R. 9599 embodying DCSTP Statehood proposals in July 1971 at the request of the Party. A full description of this Bill can be found on p.B 4 of this issue; we urge you to read and clip it. If you are interested in obtaining copies of H.R. 9599, call the DCSTP office. - S.R.

**FROM THE STAR**

A proposal to grant statehood to the District has gained an endorsement, at least in principle, from a totally unexpected source - Chairman John L. McMillan of the House District Committee.

The conservative South Carolina Democrat yesterday told leaders of the D.C. Statehood Party he agrees with their contention that statehood offers city residents the only real hope for genuine self-determination.

And while McMillan said he still intends to push his own proposal to retrocede most of the District to Maryland and Virginia, he said he might support a statehood bill "as a second choice."

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, D-Calif., one of the most liberal members of Congress and the sponsor of a D.C. statehood bill, said that approach to local self-government "appears to be the place where the interests of the left wing and right wing join."

CONSERVATIVES like McMillan, he noted, are most concerned about protecting the "federal interest" in the Nation's Capital - a goal which would be achieved under his bill by carving out a small federal enclave that would remain totally subject to Congress while transforming the rest of the city into a state.

Liberals advocates of statehood, on the other hand, believe it is the only route that would assure residents of the District real control over their own affairs.

"We're not interested in any form of government that gives ultimate veto power to Congress or the President," said Charles Cassell, co-chairman of the D.C. Statehood party and a member of the city's elected school board.

All the home-rule bills pending before the House District Committee, Cassell noted, would still leave ultimate authority over the city vested in Congress - even though District residents would elect their own mayor and city council.

And Dellums suggested some special federal-state revenue-sharing formula might be worked out for the State of Columbia.

The D.C. Statehood party members also said there are a number of revenue sources not now being tapped by the District, such as lotteries, pari-mutuel betting, a commuter tax and government ownership of liquor stores.

**Platform adopted at convention - II**

D.C. Statehood Party members debated, amended and adopted a bold and extensive platform during ten hours of Convention meetings, February 16 and March 18. Topped by statehood for the people of D.C., the platform points the way toward making this a democratic, free, just and cooperative place in which to live.

The proposed platform presented to the Convention meetings (see February *Statehood Call* for text) was hammered out at a series of informal, open platform committee meetings this winter. Discussions in these meetings began with a working paper drafted by Sam Smith last year, *Declaration of D.C. Statehood Party: Toward a Cooperative Community*. Some proposed amendments then emerged from four pre-convention meetings held in different quadrants of the city, which expanded the platform mostly in the directions of increased personal freedoms, accountability and recall of officials, encouragement of the arts, and more concern for the environment. Additional amendments were made from the floor. As Benjamin Spock, People's Party candidate for President, pointed out in his successful bid for Statehood Party affiliation on February 26, the platform before the membership was quite like that of the new national party.

The adopted platform contains well over 100 items of great diversity. However, the major aims of the platform seem to be to supply the basic

material necessities to all people, to assure maximum possible individual freedom, to restore community and neighborhood, and to effect a shift of political and economic power from the more powerful to the less powerful.

Two sections, CHILDREN AND YOUTH and CHILD CARE, - including items calling for social and legal recognition of children's Constitutional rights; election of youth officials; and tax-supported, parent-neighborhood controlled, 24-hour child care centers - were drafted and presented from the floor by Laurie Wright. Those sections were adopted with slight modifications, as was Ilaann Jones' section on SEXISM - including items calling for equal wages for equal work; maternity and paternity leave with pay, guaranteed return, and with no loss of seniority; free and voluntary birth control, abortions and sterilizations on demand in spite of marital status and age; and an end to population control which is economically or socially coerced or forced.

William Hinchliff got member support to change the SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES section to read SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND LIBRARIES, and also to add provisions for elected public library officials and for high quality multi-media libraries in all institutions in which human beings are confined.

Continued PLATFORM p. B-2

Reprinted from Evening Star, March 22, 1972.  
By Martha Angle, Star staff reporter.

## Nixon has to care!

In an unparalleled display of strength and unity, thousands of the poor and hungry children of our land--black, brown and white--marched around the ellipse back of the White House on Saturday, March 25, in the historic Children's March for Survival.

On the children came, walking, running, skipping; lines of march and marshals could not restrain their essential joy and vigor. More than forty thousand youngsters together with parents, teachers, and friends marched and then gathered on the Washington Monument grounds to hear Coretta King, Ralph Abernathy, and other "old" leaders talk.

To the DC Statehood Party--which had endorsed the Children's March, worked to bring DC people there, and many of whose members walked under a great banner proclaiming "End Colonialism Now"--it was a profoundly moving political event. From dozens of states, cities and towns the victims of poverty and "benign neglect" had gathered to demand from the "Nixon Doesn't Care Administration," and from the Democrats as well, \$6,500 a year for a family of four, 24-hour a day child care centers for all working mothers, free school lunches for all hungry children, and the defeat of FAP.

This was undoubtedly the most important gathering of the poor in Washington since Resurrection City in 1968.

-S. R.



Laurie Wright, leading Statehood organizer of the Children's March (Photo by Mike Lewis)

## Children's March-a theory

The brouhaha surrounding the Children's March allowed a public glimpse into the political machinations that direct DC. As free agents elected by the people, the School Board decided to allow distribution of march materials in the schools. The Board even endorsed the march. Poof... the Congress was in an uproar. After all, they hadn't really intended the School Board actually to use the few rights and privileges it had been given. Those were just for show. Certainly the Board was not supposed to take any actions implying that the benevolent Federal government was less than perfect.

Rep. Broyhill harangued from the House floor, this politicizing of DC school children. Not a whisper was heard when it was proposed that school children should have time off to cheer Mr. Nixon off to China. No, the cries were not about the children. The cries were in horror that the School Board had the audacity to use its meager freedoms.

On the following Monday, it was reported in the Daily News that Rep. Hogan predicted that the Children's March had killed home-rule legislation this year. It would seem that Mr. Hogan feels that as long as Congress cannot be sure that elected DC officials would toe the Congressional line, they are not going to take any risks on even a weak half-rule proposal.

Could a home-rule government ever represent the people if it always had to worry about offending the tender political sense of the Congress? Would every law passed by a half-rule legislature be subject to veto and censure by the wounded Congressmen who never intended freedom to be used? A home-rule government could be revoked by an angry Congress. Statehood could not.

-L. K.

--- I want to receive the DC Statehood Call each month.  
--- I want to volunteer for \_\_\_\_\_ task (see suggestions on page B-4) to assist Statehood  
--- Enclosed is a contribution to help produce & distribute Statehood literature. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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Home phone ..... Work phone .....

### DC STATEHOOD PARTY

1348 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW  
Suite 201B  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

Telephone  
(202) 293-6976

Send us the names of friends who you feel should receive a copy of the DC Statehood Call.

## PLATFORM CONT'D

Among other items adopted by the membership were: Elected neighborhood government with strong control over local matters. Equalization of services and powers among the neighborhoods. Publicly-owned, tax-supported, democratically controlled, free transportation and health services for all. Conversion of public utilities, insurance companies, and banks to cooperatives in the belief that the provision of heat, light, insurance should not be matters of private gain. Depiction of a wide range of economic, political, and social alternatives in the media and in schools. Elimination from the schools of cultural brainwashing about roles and expectations, as a first step toward removing unnecessary limits on human development. Judgment of a person's job ability solely by performance rather than by arbitrary standards like appearance, irrelevant tests and degrees, sex, race or veteran status.

It is hoped that the discussion and actions prompted by adoption of this platform will lead to continuing improvements in platform prescriptions and goals as well as improvements in the lives of people of this community.

-C.P.

## DCSTP marches with striking workers

On Saturday, March 18, the DCSTP was able to support by participating in a picket line the legitimate desires of some nursing home employees. A number of DCSTP members, including Charles Cassell joined the picket line at the Eastern Star Nursing Home in support of 25 workers dismissed after an attempt to bargain with the management of the home.

The incident is a classic example of management attempting to blunt the thrust of workers to organize. In early March a majority of the workers at the nursing home voted to invite Local 1199 of the AFL-CIO into the home to organize. When the workers approached the management of the home with the idea of collective bargaining they met with instant resistance. The management offered a 7% salary hike in exchange for no union organizing and the dismissal of 25 workers.

The DCSTP learned of the difficulties at the Eastern Star Home through the efforts of Loren Weinberg and John Roots of NAM and DCSTP. In a short speech to the striking workers Charles pointed out his involvement with similar situations in the past. He also informed the group that they should next take the matter to the courts and pledged DCSTP help in this.

We have been informed by reliable sources that the Voteless Delegate has agreed to negotiate in the situation. Perhaps a chorus or two of "The Impossible Dream" will convince management to obey the law if not, DCSTP may have to join the picket lines again. -M.L.

## Calls for BHE to resign

The Board of Higher Education, which governs Federal City College and D.C. Teachers' College, was recently reconstituted, as the DC Statehood Party suggested, -- but not along democratic lines, as the party suggested. Five new members were appointed by the Commissioner to work with the four holdover members. The party sent letters to each of the board members, welcoming them (back) "to the Board of Higher Education and the crisis at Federal City College." We asked them for open public meetings and full disclosure of the minutes of their meetings, especially the meeting at which a "decision" was made to postpone action on the adverse action document and petition against President Harland Randolph and consider first proposals by Randolph for the organization and governance of the college. (Former board chairman Edward Sylvester revealed that a formal decision on this matter was never reached - in fact, he claims that a vote taken on it actually lost, but that Charles Horsky pushed ahead with his plan anyway.) We again asked them to remove Randolph, set up a procedure for installing an interim president, and then resign in favor of an elected Board of Higher Education. It should be noted that we didn't ask them merely to resign, but to "help the people of the District of Columbia in their struggle for self-determination by forcefully pushing for the creation of an elected board."

Since their appointment on February 29, the new board members have been undergoing a period of orientation to learn about the situation at F.C.C. Some faculty members seem optimistic that the new board will resolve the crisis shortly. Meanwhile, the college community has received a new draft of the organization and grievance proposals, which amount to token modifications of the originals. This represents a continuation of the old board "policy" and we will continue to demand that the new board reject the policy. We will also demand a response to our letters, and if we do not receive one we will make our grievance public.

-R.W.

When copies of the adopted platform are available, it will be announced in the Statehood Call. Let us know if you would like to participate in future platform committee meetings. Call 293-6976.

# Toward self-determination in DC schools

Statehood's best feet forward in the District government are two members on the Board of Education. One is Charles Cassell, architect and urban planner, interviewed here by Jo Butler, member of the Adams-Morgan community school board and DCSTP.

Q. During meetings of the Statehood Party's Committee on Education before the recent School Board elections, your principal complaint was the lack of responsiveness of the Board to the public, closing meetings to citizens and that sort of thing. Are you better satisfied with the new Board on these scores?

A. The caliber of the new Board is much higher. The members are very much aware of the problems of the last Board as a result of their lack of responsiveness. It's hard to tell yet just how responsible the new Board will be to the needs of the community. So far, we have been so occupied--preoccupied with the budget that we have not been able to respond to the problems which have been brought to us.

Q. Do you favor any one of the proposals for opening communications between Board members and citizens--Ward sub-Boards, Advisory Committees in each school, or an ombudsman such as the Montgomery County school system has?

A. I think some means must be found for making the schools much more responsive to the many important and real problems brought to us by the community. One problem is that the school system is very traditional, that it does not pay attention to students' desires to have more information about the world around them--the problems of cities and criticisms of city government, about racism, national policy, the Nixon Family Assistance Plan about which young people are very much concerned. I favor allowing individual schools to develop their own programs without interference from the central administration of the schools. I believe in allowing parents and students to have a strong voice in the way that a school functions, the issues it will deal with, its style.

Q. At the Statehood Party office I noticed a list of committee assignments for the new Board--is this Board more efficiently organized for attention to school problems?

A. There were 11 committees before and each of the 11 members headed a committee; the new Board has named a few new committees and changed committee titles to make them more indicative of the work that committee does. I don't know that our committee structure makes us any more capable of responding than we were before, but I think we have much more capable people, more serious-minded people than we had before. Most Board members chair one committee and serve on one or more other committees. By tradition, the President is Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on Personnel. We'll have to find out if our structure is effective and we should be prepared to make changes if necessary.

Q. Appropriately enough, since you are an architect, your chairmanship is Building and Grounds. Do you see interest in building for the so-called "open school".

A. My committee was called the Building and Grounds Committee before I came on the Board and last year it was called the Facilities Committee. The former president of the Board was very hostile to the work of the committee and used her prerogative to abolish it. Now it has been reorganized or renamed by the new President and is called the Capital Outlay and Facilities Evaluation Committee . . . We finally have some influence over the kind of schools being designed, influence over the 21 building committees established in each community where a new school can be built. Representative people from the community, selected by the community, must develop the concept for each new school. They use some of the money provided for designing the new school to hire an architect to work with them in developing the kind of school that will function best in that community. The committees have final say about whether the school should be open or some other innovative type of plan.

Q. No one mentions the Clark Plan now, but it was an attempt to address a major problem--the fact that District children are not performing up to national norms. Has the Board any plans for an attack on this problem?

A. Again and unfortunately, the Board has had no time to deal with this area. As to Clark and his plan, his efforts to promote the plan once it had been sold to the Board was most unbecoming, and he was forced to leave his position as consultant to the Board. I'm confused by the multiplicity of reading plans we have in the schools, each of which is supported by various types of funds. I think it is up to the Board now to survey the number of plans operative and to assess the effectiveness in order to measure the capacity of the system to teach--not of children to learn--but the system's ability to give District children the opportunity to reach a higher standard of average performance than they now do.

Q. Certainly there is no lack of problems needing the Board's attention to find solutions--to which problem do you give highest priority?

A. It's hard to say which one problem is most challenging. I really think the most significant question we must answer is what's the purpose of the schools? School should be a place where people have the opportunity to grow and develop in some kind of structured system where there are many opportunities for them to make a selection among choices, to find what it is that interests them, and how to function well in society. Now, if a group of people such as Blacks have specific problems in a society, such as the enormous oppression we exist under, that becomes a major problem for them and it is something we must deal with, both in school and out. Therefore, the nature of such oppression and how to deal with it effectively is a very important thing that students should be allowed to pursue in their schools. Instead, schools usually engender in students an obligation to support the society they're in, rather than encouraging what young people do anyway -- to challenge, to explore, to question, and then to seek a way to modify. My feeling is that schools tend to suppress that natural desire to know and to change. I think it should happen first that schools should become places of learning and openness and the Board of Education must be sufficiently bold and aware of its real responsibilities to declare that for its goal. Then some real changes can be made.

Q. Our friends in the women's movement would like to ask if the Board has any views on eliminating sexism in the schools; for example, to encourage girls taking Industrial Arts courses and boys in classes which teach them to cook.

A. To my knowledge, neither the Board of Education nor the school administration has dealt with this question at all, but I hope we will because it is a serious problem of our society and a beginning to deal with it should come in the schools. I see nothing wrong with boys and girls taking any courses they want and it seems to me unjustifiable for the schools to tell boys or girls which courses they should take.

## THE STATEHOOD CALL

The Statehood Call is a publication of the

### DC STATEHOOD PARTY

1346 Connecticut Ave.  
Suite 1019  
D.C., 20036 Tel. - 293-6976

The editorial board is informal and open to anyone who wishes to participate. All suggestions, letters, articles--WELCOME!

In this issue: Jo Butler, Sara Finch, Mary Jo Gibson, Larry Kamins, Mike Lewis, Carleen Pertschuk, Selma Rein, Mary Rosenthal, and Richard Weiner

FLAG DESIGN BY HUBERT LECKIE



Cassell pickeets  
Masonic Hospital

Q. Speaking of the open school suggests new methods in education, and I wonder if the Board is considering a structure for innovation in the schools.

A. Unfortunately, the Board just has not gotten around to discussing that yet. I hope that when we are past the budget crisis and the budget for this year is submitted to Congress, we will begin to think about quality in our educational program. We need to encourage innovation, to find personnel and leadership concerned and knowledgeable about the whole history of educational methods, how they have evolved, and what has been effective or considered effective by communities. It's true that in most systems because of tenure and the normal static nature of the entrenched bureaucracy, it's very difficult to infuse new blood and ideas. I believe this Board is prepared to do something that seems very difficult for most Boards--to think in terms of significant turnover of personnel, and indeed to bring in some people who may be considered by some conservative persons as radicals, whose ideas are accepted by young people as ideas that inspire. We want to see the kind of programs in the schools that make it unnecessary for us to use attendance officers, that will reduce the rate of dropouts by making the schools an interesting, exciting place to be.

Q. Finally, if you were concerned as a District school parent with the quality of education your children are getting (or not getting), what would you do?

A. I would try to discover why the quality of educational service is so low, and I'd conclude it is low for the same reason all services are slow to respond to the needs of the community here: because large numbers of people have woefully inadequate incomes, and housing, and there is no attention to their needs for employment and they are constantly penalized by punitive governmental measures, including very unfair and undemocratic police procedures. The reason for all this is that the District is a colonial territory, with no opportunity to elect our own officials or to have any control over them whatsoever. As a citizen-parent, I'd do what I am doing--to work hard for effective government, a representative government. The only way to achieve that in Washington, D.C., is to convert this colony to a state in the federal system. This would not solve the problems; we would still be living in a nationally repressive society. But we would have, as a state, an opportunity to deal as an entity with our problems, with the authority a state has to generate within its own boundaries the resources needed. Also a state would have the power to improve the quality of life in the city, including the quality of education.

In Call's next issue, Statehood's Anton Wood will interview Hilda Mason, recently elected (with Statehood Party support) as our second member of the D.C. Board of Education.

# Steps to statehood: summary of Dellums Bill

A portion of the present District of Columbia is split off from the rest of the city and established as the new Federal District. The rest of the present city comprises the to-be created State of Columbia. In order to facilitate the transfer of power from Congress to the new state, an advisory Commission is set up to recommend to Congress and the White House the necessary legislative and administrative measures to accompany the statehood act. The residents of the city will elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention to write a constitution for the new state. This constitution is then presented to the District voters for adoption or rejection and, if passed, is sent to Congress for its approval. If Congress accepts the proposed constitution and adopts statehood, the measure is sent to the President for his signature. At this point, the residents of the present DC colony will have gained statehood, and as a consequence, equal rights with the rest of the other 200 million American citizens. It should be noted that statehood will have been accomplished WITHOUT A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

## CREATION OF THE NEW FEDERAL DISTRICT

A portion of the present city - approximately from the Supreme Court & Library of Congress, along the Mall to the Lincoln Memorial, and to include the White House and the office buildings of Congress - will be split off from the present District of Columbia to become the new Federal District. HR 9599 not only provides for a seat of government, but also avoids the need for a Constitutional Amendment as is necessary if Congress were to give complete self-government to the entire present District.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF COLUMBIA

The Constitutional Convention is established to write a constitution for the new state. Basically the constitution can take any form the delegates choose, except that it shall always be republican in form and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The delegates to the Convention are to be elected on a non-partisan basis 120 days after the Bill passes Congress. There will be 37 elected delegates (5 elected at-large, and 4 each from the 8 election wards) and 20 non-voting delegates selected by the 37 elected delegates. The non-voting delegates are provided to broaden the makeup of the Convention and to allow enough delegates so that committees can be set up to investigate various questions without forcing the voters to attempt to choose delegates from a very long ballot. The Convention reports with a final proposed constitution to the voters for ratification whenever it completes its work. It is required to hold public sessions and hearings as it proceeds in drafting the constitution.

## STATE OF COLUMBIA ADVISORY COMMISSION

This Commission consists of 13 members chosen by the President, including the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior; the Chairmen of the DC Council, Civil Service Comm'n and Natl. Capital Planning Comm'n; 2 Senators and 2 Congressmen; the DC Commissioner; and 3 DC residents who do not work for either the DC or Federal governments. It is established to conduct a comprehensive study of the necessary and appropriate legislative and/or administrative actions necessary to facilitate the transfer of authority and functions over the portion of DC which is to become the State of Columbia from the Federal government to the new State. The Commission's work begins as soon as HR 9599 is passed and it is required to submit its recommendations to Congress and the Executive Branch within 180 days. Some of the other vital matters it will consider are: the financial relationship between the Federal government and the State of Columbia, Federal-State dealings and associations on public protection of embassies, building heights, transit routes, etc.

## VOTERS' APPROVAL OF STATEHOOD QUESTION

Citizens of the District will have two opportunities to either approve or reject statehood. HR 9599 provides that 120 days after its passage DC voters will be asked "Do you want to go on to the next steps for statehood?" They will vote on this question at the same time that they select the 37 elected delegates to the Constitutional Convention. DC voters will also have an opportunity to either accept or reject the proposed constitution.

## CONGRESSIONAL VOTES ON STATEHOOD

Congress will vote on the statehood question twice. First Congress needs to pass HR 9599 which sets up the Advisory Commission, authorizes the referendum on statehood by the voters and provides for election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Then after approval by DC voters and Congress of the proposed constitution, Congress will vote the request for statehood up or down by a simple majority of the members present and voting. At no point in the process will it be necessary for Congress to vote by a 2/3rds majority on the statehood question. This situation should be compared to the 2/3rds vote necessary if Congress were to attempt to grant DC local self-government without a Congressional veto over District actions or if Congress were to attempt to provide for voting representation in Congress for DC.

## START WORKING FOR D.C. STATEHOOD!

Play cards? (3x5 and 4x6) Write little numbers on them. File them crossways, upwards, downwards and backwards. Quick promotion possible, i.e. we'll teach you to run the address machine. Must know alphabet to start! \*

Typing. Only males need apply. Preferably goodlooking and with own carbon-ribbon IBM Selectric typewriter. See winning newspaper articles, fantastic speeches and literature, sensational testimony of DCSTP before the Washington Post gets it.\*

Like money? We need someone to keep our books, deposit checks in bank (our bank), remind tardy pledgers. Begin April or May; apprentice to expert now.\*

Clipping. Bona fide barber school drop-outs get first chance at this one. (Please bring proof you did not receive your diploma.) Cut-out newspaper articles for our files. Can do at home.\*

Hungry?? Lick envelopes. Address them. Order them and tie them. Chance to advance on the job -- to the post office with the mailing.\*

Information exchange. (known to others as lobbying). Exchange information with Senators and Representatives about statehood for D.C. Training sessions now underway.\*

None of the above? Charles Cassell's campaign for D.C. Delegate is revving up for November. Call and we'll put you in touch with manager Mike Lewis.\*  
INCREDIBLE OPPORTUNITIES AWAIT YOU IN THE D.C. STATE HOOD PARTY OFFICE PHONE: 293-6976

\*All starred jobs pay \$0.00 per hour. Fringe benefits include hot water, instant coffee, powdered milk and sugar cubes.

## MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE BUT....

D.C. bus service could be totally overhauled, fares reduced, and made consumer-oriented for about \$20 million, according to a recent study by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies .... Too expensive the "experts" cry. The one mile of the Shirley Highway being built alongside the Pentagon is costing \$55 million. That is called ordering priorities.

**PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE**  
Delegate Walter Fauntroy has voiced strong support for the proposed Convention Center-Sports Arena that would: 1) displace Chinatown; 2) promote new highways; 3) displace almost 100 small businesses; 4) destroy countless jobs now held by DC residents .... Enough said?

**INSTANT LAWS IN D.C.**  
In foreign countries when one person writes a law and enforces it we call it tyranny. Not so in D.C. D.C. cops have arrested numerous persons for violations of a notice posted outside the "City Council" chamber governing visitors' conduct in that august hall. The catch is that the posted notice is not really a law. The director of General Services just wrote it

**WHAT THEY DIDN'T TEACH IN SCHOOL**  
Small historical tidbit: In the 1870's a referendum was held in D.C. The white voters overwhelmingly agreed to lose their semblance of self-government rather than allow the newly enfranchised Blacks the right to vote. Always cognizant of District needs, the white Congress revoked the weak home-rule government in 1874. The official excuse was fiscal irresponsibility.

## DISTRICT AFFAIRS

DC City Council	629-3806
DC Bd. of Education	737-5035
DC Bd. of Higher Education	727-2600
Metro. Wash. Council of Governments (COG)	223-6800
Wash. Metro Area Transit Comm. (WMATC)	382-4865
DC Bd. of Zoning Adjustment	629-4426
DC Public Defender Service	628-1200
People's Party	785-1535
Wash. Area Peace Action Coal. (WAPAC)	293-3855
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)	483-3830
National Lawyers Guild (NLG)	783-1060

## PASS THE PLATE!

According to the Washington Post, Rev. Jerry Moore asked the Republican Party for a guaranteed \$125,000 campaign fund before he would toss his diamond studded hat into the delegate race. He didn't seem the least bothered that District law only allows him to spend \$100,000. Perhaps the extra \$25,000 is a service charge?

## TO KILL OR MAIM

After reading the Post, News, and Star during a typical week:

Q. Why do the police use deadly weapons on the street?

A. (Official style) The police deplore violence but they need to protect themselves. They rarely use their service revolvers and only when necessary, with great care.

Q. Can't a non-lethal weapon be devised?

A. Yes.

Q. Why hasn't it been done?

A. Oh, it has. Those weapons aren't used, thought, because they aren't considered safe. Besides, the officers prefer their revolvers.

## THAW

Consumers beware! Check the freezer temperatures at your local grocer. The A&P Foods on 12th and Penn. Ave., S.E. has had consistently warm freezers for almost one month. Frozen foods should be kept well below zero or they rapidly lose their nutrients - even if they are still frozen to the touch.

## FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY?

Strange.... the Federal government whose debt exceeds \$380 billion is troubled about the fiscal soundness of a free D.C?

## STATEHOOD CALENDAR

DCSTP Steering Committee meets second Sunday each month. Next meeting April 9, 7:30 p.m., 5th floor Conference Room, Dupont Circle Bldg. Everyone welcome.

## FAR NORTHWEST

IT seems probable that the 18th century building at 1220 Wisconsin Ave NW, will be leveled into a proper modern Burger Chef, but Georgetown restorationists have probably saved another important building. Rep. Gardner Palmer of the Citizens Association of Georgetown has testified before Rep. Stuckey's DC subcommittee in favor of legislation which would permit restoration of George Washington's Bank of Columbia at 3212 M Street, NW. The building has been neglected for over 25 years; but it once housed the Georgetown City Hall, The Bureau of Indian Trade, Langs Hotel and Engine 5 of the DC Fire Department. The bill was reported favorably by the DC Committee and it is hoped it will pass the House of Representatives by late April.

THE Foundation for the Preservation of Historic Georgetown has published a new walking guide of Georgetown containing over 50 photographs and a map showing how one can walk the shortest distance and see the most houses. In the front of the booklet is a short history of Georgetown. "A Walking Guide to Historic Georgetown" is available at area bookstores for \$1.50 a copy.

THE Citizens Association of Georgetown won a decision in the DC Court of Appeals concerning granting of variances by the Zoning Board. The case was brought against Gardner E. Palmer, who owns an eating place in Georgetown. The variance had allowed him to have the "public hall" without meeting the proper parking availability requirements. According to the decision, zoning variances of this type may only be granted in those cases in which the owner of the property proves "exceptional and undue hardship."

THE 44th annual Georgetown Garden Tour will be held April 21 and 22 from 12:30 to 5 p.m. The tour will benefit the Georgetown Children's House which provides day-care for children from low-income families. Sixteen different gardens will be shown - eight each day. Tickets are available in a number of Georgetown shops. The five dollars includes the tour and tea at the Georgetown Children's House at 3224 N Street, NW.

THE St. John's Georgetown House Tour will be held April 15 and 16. Sixteen different houses, eight each day, will range from a minute town-house to a Georgetown manse. Homes on both sides of Wisconsin Avenue will be open for the public. Tickets are \$6/day and information and tickets are available at St. John's, 3240 O Street, NW, or call FE8-1796.

WHITE and decidedly middle-class parents west of the park in the 3rd ward have formed a group "to retain and increase the number of middle class children attending public schools." They plan to distribute a booklet describing the ward's 17 schools to prospective parents of school-age children.

THE Workshop for Careers in the Arts will appear at the Chevy Chase Community Center on April 8 from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. as part of a free dance workshop sponsored by the Dept. of Recreation. The workshop is designed to give young dancers, 12 and older, an opportunity to hear and see professional dancers lecture and demonstrate techniques. . . On April 15, the Kjo Baiden African Dance and Drum Ensemble will give a similar program at the same place, same time. Info: 629-7208.

### Correspondents needed

THE GAZETTE is seeking neighborhood correspondents to cover 1) Adams-Morgan, Dupont Circle and Mt. Pleasant; 2) West of the Park; 3) Neighbors Inc. 4) Southwest; and 5) Brookland. Columns should consist of short items like the Capitol East column we are presently running. Length: about 1000 words. Payment: Minimal. To apply submit a sample column along with examples of other things you have written to the DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.

# COMMUNITY NEWS

COMMUNITY NEWS EDITOR: JEAN LEWTON



CAPITOL Hill children listen to a concert by the DC Youth Symphony, which appeared recently at the Capitol Hill Methodist Church. The performance was part of a church series for children that has included puppet shows, a mime show and films. (Photo by Terry Arthur)

## CAPITAL EAST

### Code cuts dismay Hill residents

ONLY five years after Capitol East residents stopped DC housing inspectors from making a house to house inspection in the area, HUD has finally seen fit to fund a federally assisted code enforcement plan.

To the amazement and anger of those residents who attended an explanatory meeting at Hine Jr. High School March 28, HUD has cut the area to be assisted to one-third of its original size and allocated only 1/5 of the community request for funds. HUD criteria state that no more than 50 percent of the homes in the area can have any code violations. the majority of homes must be owner-occupied and people eligible for grants or loans must be kept to a minimum.

Obviously, only one area of Capitol East meets these guidelines - the restoration area, Capitol Hill. Designated Area A, it encompasses 21 acres of land, or 48 city blocks. There are 1,860 buildings which include 2,690 dwelling units. Of these, 75% are single family homes and 931 are owner occupied. Of the total \$1.2 million dollar grant, \$380,000 will go for public improvements (streets, gutters, etc), \$400,000 will go for grants and loans and the remaining \$500,000 will go for administration of the program.

The boundaries are First Street SE on the west, North Carolina Avenue SE on the north and East Capitol Street, north of Lincoln Park. On the east, it is bounded by 13th Street, south to C Street SE; west on C Street to 10th Street, to G Street, SE. The main southern boundary runs west on G Street SE to 3rd Street, north on Third Street, to South Carolina Avenue SE, and west on South Carolina Avenue and F Street SE to First Street SE.

The Citizens Committee for the Federally Assisted Code Enforcement under Jesse Anderson's chairmanship, expressed dismay at the reduced program; but felt that there were enough residents within the restoration area who would benefit from the program to justify its acceptance by the Capitol East community. The organization

hopes that Nixon will eventually release the \$45 million of appropriated funds which he has frozen so that adjoining areas might also benefit from the program.

Actual inspection of the homes will begin April 1st at 13th and Walter Streets SE, proceeding from homes which will have the most code violations to those near the Capitol which the Housing Division has projected as having little or no code violations. The time limit for the program is one year. Home owners within Area A must allow the inspectors into their homes. Owners whose homes contain violations will be assisted in correcting them through counselling. Grants of \$3,500 will be made available to home owners to correct code violations who meet one of two qualifications: either their annual salary is below \$3,500 or they spend more than 25% of their salary for home payments. Twenty-year loans at 3% interest are available to all home owners and can include 40% over the amount needed for removing code violations to make other home improvements.

Until a field office is established in the area, residents can contact James Littlejohn at the Housing Administration, 737-4531 or 737-4530.

## ADAMS-MORGAN

WINDOWS are broken, Glass is scattered on the front yard. Signs read, "Keep out, violators will be prosecuted."

Now the subject for a police investigation, a bombed out, empty rowhouse has only one reminder that it was once the offices for

Positive Action, Inc. A sign on the burned door says, "Due to the bombing on March 12, Positive Action is now meeting across the street at the National Memorial Church, 15th and Columbia Road, NW."

Positive Action, despite the still unsolved fire bombing, is continuing its efforts to rehabilitate DC drug addicts through a program of basic reading, mathematics, and proper health habits. Students at Positive Action are mostly high school dropouts recovering from drug problems.

Most of the students at Positive Action, a program of the DC Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, are sent from the Narcotics Treatment Administration. Besides offering course work, Positive Action gives free breakfasts and lunches and has a leadership training program dealing with participants' strengths rather than faults. Positive Action tells the student to forget the past. According to Positive Action's Lawson Right, most of the students have the functional working level of a seventh grader, although some are as low as a second grader.

Right says most of Action's students left the public schools because the District's system did not meet the student's needs. A former teacher in the public school system, Right says school tells a student, "I tell you to learn this; now learn it." The student becomes locked into a pattern where he cannot function. He feels emotional pressure because he can't do what is expected.

Since last December when classes began, most of the students have remained in the program. Some, however, have dropped out because of drugs or a dislike of the classroom. Since the bombing, Right says several others have left because they didn't feel comfortable inside a church.

"At high school, they didn't have any time for you," Louise Myles, a student at Positive Action, said. She is working for a high school diploma. She wants to be a counselor. "They don't pressure you here. They don't tell you to do something all the time. I think I can get over my drug problem if I got something else on my mind like helping people," Louise said. Louise went to Armstrong High in Mt. Pleasant for awhile but quit after losing interest in the work. "No one there seemed to care whether I quit anyway," she added.

Earline Martin says she couldn't keep her job at Northeast Airlines because of her drug problem. She wants to be a key puncher after she gets her high school equivalency diploma.

George Clay, only two credits from receiving his degree at Central Senior High, was not allowed to finish because of drugs. He also wants to be a key puncher.

"This place treats you right. Mr. Right has good and bad days like anyone, but I think I'm learning something which is dif-

ferent than when I went to school. I think it's a damn shame that the Action offices were burned. If I ever catch the guy who did it, I'll turn him in."

Right cautions that a student's success in learning and beating his drug problem has hazards. "Many of these kids can't handle success or happiness the right way because they're not used to it. Society has told them they are not any good. Turning to drugs may happen even when a student finds success because he can't deal with it. He may perceive his strength as weakness. At Positive Action, we hope to give the kid a chance to share his feelings and help him see reality.

As I walked out the door, one student shouted at me, "I don't mind if you use my name in the paper. I ain't doing nothing here but learning." - ERIC GREEN

THE POTTER'S HOUSE is holding a beginner's Spanish class for residents of the Adams Morgan community. Hopefully, as the students gain "familiarity with the language, many will do volunteer work with the Spanish-speaking organizations in this area...or establish relationships with the Spanish speaking on an individual basis...to break down communication barriers...and begin the work of reconciliation in a neighborhood of some intercultural tension" according to Avis Rhodes, coordinator of the program.

A weekly Spanish conversation table will start soon to give residents already skilled in Spanish an opportunity to increase their fluency through informal dialogue. Once a week, Latin Americans who are active in community affairs will come to Potters House to discuss their work and inform participants about problems of Spanish-speaking residents. These reports will be in Spanish. Once a month El Buen Pastor Presbyterian Church will hold a Latin-American night with Latin-American food and entertainment at Potter's house. Community residents who already know Spanish and want to put it to use, or those who would like to sign up for the next beginners' class, should contact Avis Rhodes at the City Center, 483-5999.

THE NATIONAL Baptist Memorial Church at 16th and Columbia Road is serving meals to senior citizens of the Adams-Morgan community at 2:30 p.m. five days a week. Members of the club (which is fully subscribed) are picked up from their homes and taken to the supper club. The organization desperately needs a van to transport the elderly members. Presently they are using a '54 Chevy and a late-model VW. Even children have difficulty getting in the back seat of a VW - imagine what it would be with rheumatism or arthritis? If you can help: call 483-5999. Also needed are a mimeograph machine, a couple of desks, a chair and a small dresser.

THE "Olivia's Health Foods" sign still hangs out in front of the health food store at 1825 Columbia Road; but its new name is "Home Rule Foods." It is run by two new and young co-managers. Olivia's stocked supplemental health foods for sick people. The new owners emphasize "preventive medicine - a positive diet to avoid illness caused by nutritional deficiencies. The store sells organic bread from Canada and fresh-made fruit and vegetable juices. It is also hoping to get enough money to re-open the long-closed health food snack bar.

THE Potter's House City Center of the Church of the Savior publishes a newsletter and shopper's guide for the Adams' Morgan Community. The newsletter and guide can be picked up at 1750 Columbia Road, NW. Copies will be mailed for a small donation.



TWO of the participants in the Children's Pre-March that took place in Adams-Morgan on March 19 to drum up support for the big Children's March the following week. Some 200 persons took part in the pre-march organized by Rap Inc. and other groups in the Adams-Morgan community. (Photo by Ron Clark, RAP)

## MT. PLEASANT

NINTH grader Elvis Murray from Lincoln Junior High in Mt. Pleasant is receiving national recognition for his talent to create comic books. Murray's "The Origin of the Tarantula" is the cover feature for the March 13 issue of Scholastic Scope, a national magazine for high schoolers.

Murray is currently working on his fourth book, "Power to the People."

## CAPITOL EAST

MARILYN LIEBRENZ: 546-0647

THE Area 5 PTA Council is sponsoring a program called "Musical Extravaganza" on April 16, to be held at Hine Jr. High School. All children are urged to participate. This opportunity will let children appear before the whole community with a presentation of songs, skits, instrumentals or recitations of poetry or free verse. All children who participate will receive certificates of appreciation. The money raised by requesting a \$1.50 donation from all who attend will be contributed to the DC PTA Cultural Arts Program and will help support the activities of the area council. For further information call: Flossie Lee, 543-6085; Nulen Tibbs, 544-2840; Rev. Barnett, 543-3160; or Warren Buhler, 546-2743.



JESSE ANDERSON  
GETS UNUSUAL  
ASSIGNMENT

REV. Jesse Anderson, an Episcopal minister long active in Capitol East affairs, has been named pastor of a Presbyterian church in NE DC. In announcing the unique ecumenical appointment, Bishop John T. Walker of the Episcopal Diocese here said it was "a momentous occasion because it marks the opening of a new avenue to ecumenical cooperation and will further the emergence of a full black Christian heritage, theology and witness in worship thought and action."

Anderson's new church is the Church of the Redeemer, 15th & Girard NE. He has been director of the Southeast Enrichment Center and is president of the Union of Black Episcopalians. Most recently he was a run-off candidate in the Ward Six school board race. He lives on 16th St. SE.

CIRCLE-ON-THE-HILL will present its 10th annual Market Day benefit for Friendship House on April 23. Entitled "Country Fair-City Style" the festival will take place along Market Row on 7th Street above Pennsylvania Ave SE from noon to 6 p.m. The Circle will be assisted by The Girl

(Please turn to page 18)

Brent?  
Edmonds?  
Tyler?  
Community School?  
Private Schools?  
Title I? III?

Are these just words to you?

Find out about

"SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLING  
ON CAPITOL HILL"

from

MARTY SWAIM,  
Ward Six School Board Member

Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church,  
4th & Independence, SE

Monday, April 10

8:00 p.m.

PRESENTED BY

THE CAPITOL HILL ACTION GROUP

# THE ARTS

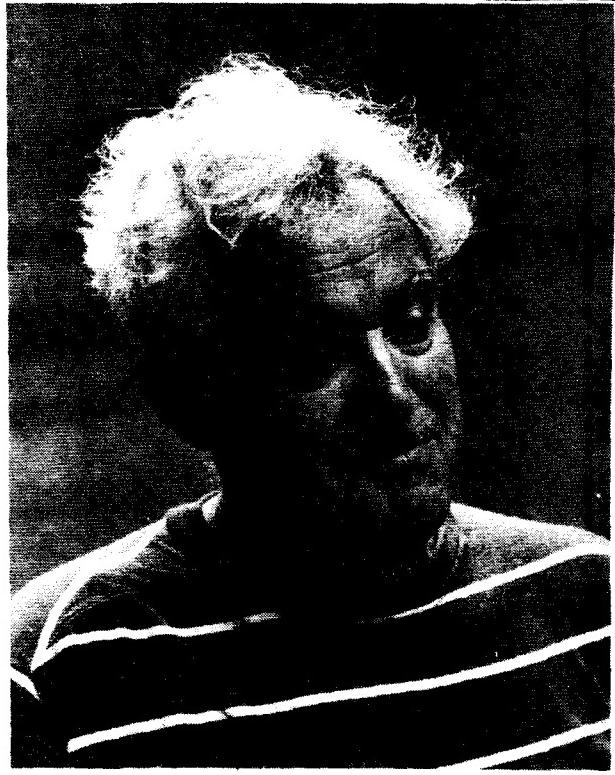
## ART

ANDREA O. COHEN  
Photos by H. LeBrit

### Pietro Lazzari

HE is 74 and very whole and wise and wooly, with a gentle lion-like head, a white mane and blue crinkly eyes. They sprinkle the same wit and wisdom evident in his one-man show at the Hom Gallery that runs through the month of April. Pietro Lazzari's sculptor's hands, gnarled, work-worn and heavy, move with unexpected grace, molding fragile configurations of air, quietly accompanying the strongly accented words he uses to tell about himself.

"My studio it is in disorder. Someday, I will organize these things." He points to paper, brushes, pencils, cloth, chicken wire, cement plaques, and things with no names leaning, hanging, sitting close to and on top of each other, in every available wedging place. "No, I won't get the time. Always I have new ideas; I work all the time."



"I am 74 and it is the best time. I am happy, free for the first time. [He has taught at the Corcoran, Dumbarton College, American U and privately.] I have only the social security and the earnings of my darling wife who is a ghost writer for the government...Hom, he is a good man. Yes, very good. He paints like an angel and he has heart. So few dealers do. [Lazzari has shown at and left more Washington galleries than any artist in this area.] "Galleries get frightened at the plurality of my interests or something. I leave them; they leave me. I can't be tied down and lose my freedom...When I reach a point of stress, I invent, not so much with my head as with these hands."

"You have not been to Rome. You must go. You have a good head; someday I make lines from it. In 1925 I first came to this country to show in New York with nine other Europeans. And in '35, I was in America's first abstract show; it was at the Whitney...Yes, you must go to Italy... The figure of the woman in my show, she was a peasant woman I saw carrying a small child's coffin. Ah..." [His thoughts bump about gently going their way; the designs they make seeming random at first. Of course they are not.] "It was 1950 when I went on the Fullbright to Rome. The small village that peasant woman lived in was still in ruins when I saw her. It took so long to come back to life after the war... I went to Holland too...All those forms and the color. Hieronymous Bosch, the Dutch painter. You know his work of course; he caught

so much of life."

"Color, it comes from a ball like the sun. Form is the pimples on the planet; when I am in airplanes I see it coming up from the earth and clouds. Color and form are different; I try to combine and make them one. They remain separate... Between you and me, I'm very happy these days. Vietnam, though is terrible. I'm against all those awful wars...Turn your head, yes, it is sensitive."

"I am interested in materials, beautiful fragments to fill the empty spaces. The sharp folds of this plastic are intriguing...I was born in another country, 1898."

We walk out of the studio. The furniture is simple, most of it Shaker. There are no carpets. But everywhere there are things in and on other things: his own work and pieces from almost every culture. He opens a closet door and mutters, "I'm sorry to put you under the laundry," to an early Christian icon and a Hindu Tantra. "My imagination survives because I don't take myself seriously. I knew Picasso, Pirandello: I was the youngest of the Futurists way back...I don't chase form, I don't even create it; I just let it come."

"This is where we sleep; it's beautiful, full of light. Rembrandt, you see struggled with and between the light." [His big hands talk, his arms spread as though growing. His face becomes very bright, and then quickly dark.] "But Caravaggio, he was in Italy and a great sufferer. He made shadows crawl around the face, 'til they surrendered." [His ten fingers creep around his left cheek bone.]

"My daughter she is beautiful and deaf; never hears me. But, look at the beautiful painting here! She made it and I see it each morning when I wake up."

"I sculpt much in concrete. Yes, it is hard to work with, but is always alive, and doesn't change with the years like plaster."

"This is me at 18. How serious I look. Look the hair, like wings, like Napoleon."

"All this Tibetan stuff I have, I'm still a Catholic, but when I feel low, Hindu Tantric absorption lifts me up. And when I read sometimes what the Christians did I get angry."

He points to one of his recent paintings, a many-colored abstract oil. "Beautiful color; I layer and scrape. All over. It is a sea full of jewels and spots and drops." Lazzari moves about so fast, pointing out and explaining that I don't have time to look slowly and consider. "That is my Uncle Ernesto. That, my mother."

We are in the kitchen as he says, "We are in the hands of cold cookies. It is a hard world. But, you see there, [a delicate, almost classical drawing] my wife, Evelyn, a darling woman."

"I made a sculpture of the Pope. Sometimes, I put it in the kitchen, you see him here. He helps me to cook, beautiful fellow. The other,



Detail of a photograph by Ron Stark.

### LOCAL ARTISTS

HERMAN MARIL at Franz Bader through April 15.

PIETRO LAZZARI at Hom through April.

ANN BENSON at Spectrum through April 16.

RONALD STARK at Studio through April 15.

PATTI BURRIS and PAUL STANG at Talking of Michelangelo through April 9.

CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS AND WALLHANGINGS at the Art Barn through April 30.

A WASHINGTON GROUP at the Folger Library through April 8.

ROBERT STACKHOUSE at Henri II through April 11.

MARJORIE COFFEY at June I through April 29.

LEON BERKOWITZ at Pyramid April 4 - 25.

### MUSIC

### LOCAL THEATER

STATUS QUO VADIS at Arena Stage, April 7 - May 14. 638-6700.

GODSPELL at Ford's Theatre April 7 - April 30. 347-6260.

WASHINGTON SQUARE at the Washington Theater Club through Apr. 16. 466-8860.

UPTIGHT at Arena Stage through April 30. 638-6700.

TIGER AT THE GATES at the Hartke Theater, April 21-May 7. 529-3333.

SENIOR PROM, presented by the Georgetown University Mask and Bauble Society, April 14-22 at 8 p.m. in the Hall of Nations, 36th and Prospect, NW. 333-1789.

FIRE ON WATER, at the Washington Theatre Club, Monday April 3 at 8 p.m. Tickets: \$1.50.

John, he was a farmer. This one has two luminous eyes." [He looks around for his bust of the Pope] "Where are you, Paul the Sixth. Ah, here. I have put him here in the light on the icebox so you can see the planes. We have something in common. They operated the prostate on him and on me. He's a good man."

And we go outside, a nook in the center of Washington borrowed from another country; it could be anywhere. Mud on the ground, bamboo everywhere and in the clearings wheelbarrows, cinder blocks, a "garden" Lazaari is making, cement wall sculptures, beautifully drawn equestrian women, horses, faces, hands, figures), brick sculpture, a fig tree, a tar papered roof on part of the house, chicken wire, bronze sculpture. "I couldn't put it all in the show. Come look under the bamboo - is President Kennedy. I made him, an abstract work and then he died..." He points to a handful of dried leaves lying in a gutter: "Beautiful. Everything is beautiful."

"You know Nixon must have had an operation. His nose is smaller. It used to have ambitious wings."

He kisses me and sees me to the car.

# MEDIA

THOMAS SHALES

## Jesus freaked

IT'S too late now, of course, but I wanted my Christmas card this past year to say, "At times like this, I thank God I'm an atheist." It's a fitting sentiment for Eastertide too, only more so. Easter is when the maudlin and masochistic obsessions of Christianity become the most egregious and hard to stomach - nail holes in the hand, sword gashes in the side, and all that. It would all be part of a middling legend if it weren't so overstressed; the religion becomes not triumph over death - impossible, but a nice thought - but rather idolatry of death. George Bernard Shaw took more than one look at it and decided the whole philosophy should be redubbed "Crosstianity."

All this could be more easily ignored if Jesus weren't such a hit in the media these days. Bad enough that the FCC, a government agency, requires religious programming - a clear violation of separation of church and state that proceeds from the never-proved assumption that religion is good for you. Anybody. I wonder if I've ever met anyone to whom religion, in any amount, had proven a substantial blessing. Be that as it may.

But now, in addition to all the regular malarkey that comes our way weekly and daily - those precious sermonettes at the end of the broadcast day, those weekly Bible study sessions in which people haggle over mythical trivia - in addition to all that, Jesus has become big boxoffice. He's a-poppin' up everywhere, and not just on Easter. Already we have seen the merchandisers capitalize on this rude awakening - with the Jesus Christ watch and God knows What Else. Everybody is going ye therefore with PR for the Lord, and usually at a profit.

And look what else this resurrection has unearthed - such oldtime charlatans as Billy James Hargis, the Oklahoma evangelist who vanished with the faithful's funds a few years ago but has now resurfaced with his blasphemous Christian Crusade. If there is anything sacred, or even nice, about Jesus, then this guy is Mr. Sacrilege of all time. Bad enough to wrap yourself in the American flag and spout rightwing bullshit, but this fat fake peeks out from under the white robe of Jesus and uses it to denounce busing, China, and Nicholas von Hoffman. Billy James is back on the air in a sick, slick

Sunday night spiel on channel 20. We've got to look into this further. Is Billy James getting a reduced religious rate for this broadcast? Billy James tells his listeners that contributions to his crackpot cause are tax deductible. Dig that!

"Easter is cancelled," says an old joke. "They found the body." Well, it might not be a bad thing. I think Jesus should stand up, or come down, or whatever, and admit that this whole thing has gotten out of proportion. I mean, religion may be the opiate of the masses, but how freaked is it going to make them? In Ireland, they're killing each other over this piffle. The world is overpopulating itself to the point of suicide because Big Daddy in Rome won't let Catholic women pop the pill. Religion has brought more havoc and ruin, perhaps, than the quest for earthly power ever did, and people are still dividing into groups and claiming God for their very own, everybody else be damned. Jesus Christ! If this is the way, the truth and the light, I'll eat my hat. Or one of those Sunday morning wafers that taste so bland and icky. ("This is my body," etc.)

Please do me one favor: Don't write a rock musical about Jesus. Unless it's funny. "Jesus Christ Superstar" is more than enough. But there have been others and may be more. One of them, oddly, is a damn good show - "Godspell," soon to open and now in previews at Ford's Theater. Haven't seen this production, but the show is bright and sometimes heavenly - until it gets to the old crucifixion. Then cometh the weeping and wailing and the show stops being about life and theater and starts being about Jesus. This does nobody any good.

Religion, I admit, does still have some charms. The blowzy vulgarity of it all, so hysterically summarized in films by Cecil B. DeMille like "The Ten Commandments," now in re-release - this quality I find somewhat appealing. Life is vulgar, after all, full of blatant ironies and gawky melodrama. I don't think religion should expire just because it's in bad taste. That's not the worst thing about it. The worst thing about it is that it's demeaning to both worshipper and worshippee, that it gives us all excuses for mortal failure, that it holds us preposterous promises that have been used to subjugate people into acceptance of the intolerable here in this kingdom, and that, nine times out of ten, it is a bloody bore besides.

SEVEN-year-old second grader Robin Gaines' suggestion to rename Hendley Annex #2 the Friendship Elementary School was approved by the Board of Education at its March 15th meeting. The essay contest to produce a school spirit-inspiring name produced suggestions of: Black Panther, Angela Davis, Mahalia Jackson and Shaft.

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# LETTERS

## Abortion research

WE are researching abortions and sterilizations in the metropolitan area. If you have had problems getting an abortion either at a clinic or a hospital due to age or consent regulations; refusal of medicaid to pay; refusal or stalling on the part of a hospital to perform an abortion; lack of information on where to obtain an abortion; or for any other reasons, we want to know. If you were able to obtain an abortion only by submitting to sterilization or sterilized against your will during an abortion, we want to know.

Contact the DC Chapter of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, #318, DC 20036; or call 785-4769. All information will be kept strictly confidential.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION

## An error

A DART and a laurel for your March 22 issue. Dart: It is National Airlines, not United Airlines, whose "Fly me to Miami" ads bother Sen. McGovern.

Laurel: The Swampoodle Report. We intend to implement the message by duplicating the column and disseminating it to all our friends.

EUGENE CARLSON

## PROSTITUTE CONT'D

they can keep their man - their pimp, and they're probably right."

Another reason she cited for the continuation of "the life" is the prison system. Ms. M. said she feels that first offenders should not be placed in jail with other women offenders because they become exposed to the influence of hardened prostitutes.

"I first went to jail for carrying a dangerous weapon," she said. "While I was there I heard how easy it was to make money as a prostitute. So, when I got out, I went on the corner."

Ms. M. admitted, however, that although legalization would not overcome the psychological needs of the women, some prostitutes might decide to take regular jobs because they would no longer be able to steal from their "tricks." "That's where the big money is," she said. "Unless you want to work long hours, you have to also be a thief, and a good one."

Until the country takes the step that has already been taken in Nevada, where legal houses of prostitution are allowed to exist, women like Ms. M. will stay on the corners, because, as she put it "I like the money. That's always been my taste."

## CAPITOL EAST CONT'D

Friday Club made up of Friendship House administrative and clerical staff members.

There will be numerous children's activities, a sidewalk cafe and a variety of crafts and arts; as well as household treasures and a bake sale. Donations for household treasures and the bakesale are needed. If you can help call: Household Treasures, Lynn Boyle, 543-3230, or Lynn Mailloux, 547-8787; Bake Sale, Judy Monahan, 544-7360, or Muffin Kauders, 546-9567.

# FILMS

JOEL SIEGEL

## 'Cabaret'

MAYBE if the first half of Bob Fosse's Cabaret weren't so very good, the second half wouldn't seem so awful. As things stand, one's initial excitement gradually changes to the frustration and disappointment of watching everything right about the film - it's toughness, intelligence and stylizedness - dissolve into confusion and compromise.

Cabaret opens with Joel Grey, brilliantly slimy as the master of ceremonies of the Kit Kat Klub, singing "Willkommen;" the setting is Berlin, 1931, the twilight of the Weimar Republic. Brian, a young English scholar, (played by Michael York, who sounds like James Mason and looks like a rubber duck) arrives in Berlin and almost immediately meets Sally Bowles (Liza Minnelli), an amoral, young American performing at the cabaret. After a few obstacles, like Sally's promiscuity and Brian's bisexuality, are cleared away, they begin a love affair. Apart from some annoyingly overstated cross-cutting between a cabaret number and a street fight outside the club, the opening reels of the movie are deeply satisfying. We delight in the expertly staged and performed cabaret numbers, particularly "Maybe This Time," "Money" and "Mein Herr." The complex, sexually ambiguous characters are openly presented without nudging editorializing as to how we are to judge them. But soon Sally and Brian become involved with a hedonistic Baron who seduces them both and it's in the midst of this affair that Cabaret begins to fall apart.

Brian and the Baron (subtly and attractively played by Helmut Griem) have a drink at a country inn where a blond, fresh-faced, proto-Nazi boy sings "Tomorrow Belongs to Me," a sweet pastoral song cloaking a Nazi vision. In the stage production of Cabaret, one was alarmed by the very gentleness of the song's presentation; the softness and folksy lyricism worked disturbingly against the nightmare which every note predicted. However, as Fosse presents it, the song gets louder and more threatening as the inn's patrons join in. In huge, hysterical closeups, men, old women, little children begin to bellow the tune; it gets faster and louder as the singers grow uglier, their faces distorted with blood lust. The vulgarity of this scene, conceived at the level of the worst Forties' war movie, throws Cabaret off-track and it never quite recovers.

From that song onward, nearly everything goes wrong; dramatic logic, character consistency, point-of-view, almost everything satisfying about the movie is sacrificed to score the kind of Stanley Kramer moral points that the first half of the film so neatly avoided. A young Jewish couple (introduced in the opening reels as part of a comic subplot) is transformed into a Weimar Romeo and Juliet to add some conventional romantic interest: presumably Fosse and his screenwriter (the glossy hack, Jay Presson Allen, who bungled Muriel Spark's The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie on stage and screen) feared that audiences wouldn't have enough sympathy for his attractively amoral central characters. To make room for this soppy Jews-under-Naziism romance, the delightful subplot of the stage production, which featured Lotte Lenya as a landlady having an affair with Jack Gilford, a Jewish grocer, has been completely eliminated. (And, with it, their "pineapple" duet, the best number in the show.)

The melodrama increases as Cabaret continues, and the movie gets worse and worse. Sally and Brian, who have been planning a trip to Africa with the Baron, come to grief after the mutual confession that each has shared the Baron's bed. Although one would suppose that such flexible sleeping arrangements would make the African jaunt all the cozier, suddenly, quite unbidden by anything in the material, conventional morality rears its all-too-familiar head. Inexplicably, the Baron slinks off in a bad temper and the lovers fight. Then Sally finds that she's pregnant and has an abortion, which ends the romance with Brian. He returns to England and she stays on to sing at the Kit Kat Klub, still dreaming of the day that a movie producer from Ufa will drop in at the club and discover her.

One is left wondering what Cabaret is all about, what it is supposed to mean. The more one thinks about it, the less sense the picture makes. Obviously the Kit Kat Klub is intended as a mirror of the decaying Weimar Germany: in fact, the movie begins and ends with shots of the cabaret audience as reflected in a distorting mirror. Presumably the creepy decadence of Joel Grey is intended as some kind of index to the moral bankruptcy which gave birth to Nazism. I don't think much of such facile dramatic metaphors but I suppose that, in the right hands, they are viable. Unfortunately, as Fosse has presented it, the cabaret is a place of liberation in which emotional and intellectual inhibitions can be released. Instead of mirroring the outside society, the cabaret mocks it. In one number, plump chorus girls and Grey, in drag, burlesque the goose-stepping Nazis. In another, the marvelously staged and performed "If You Could See Her,"

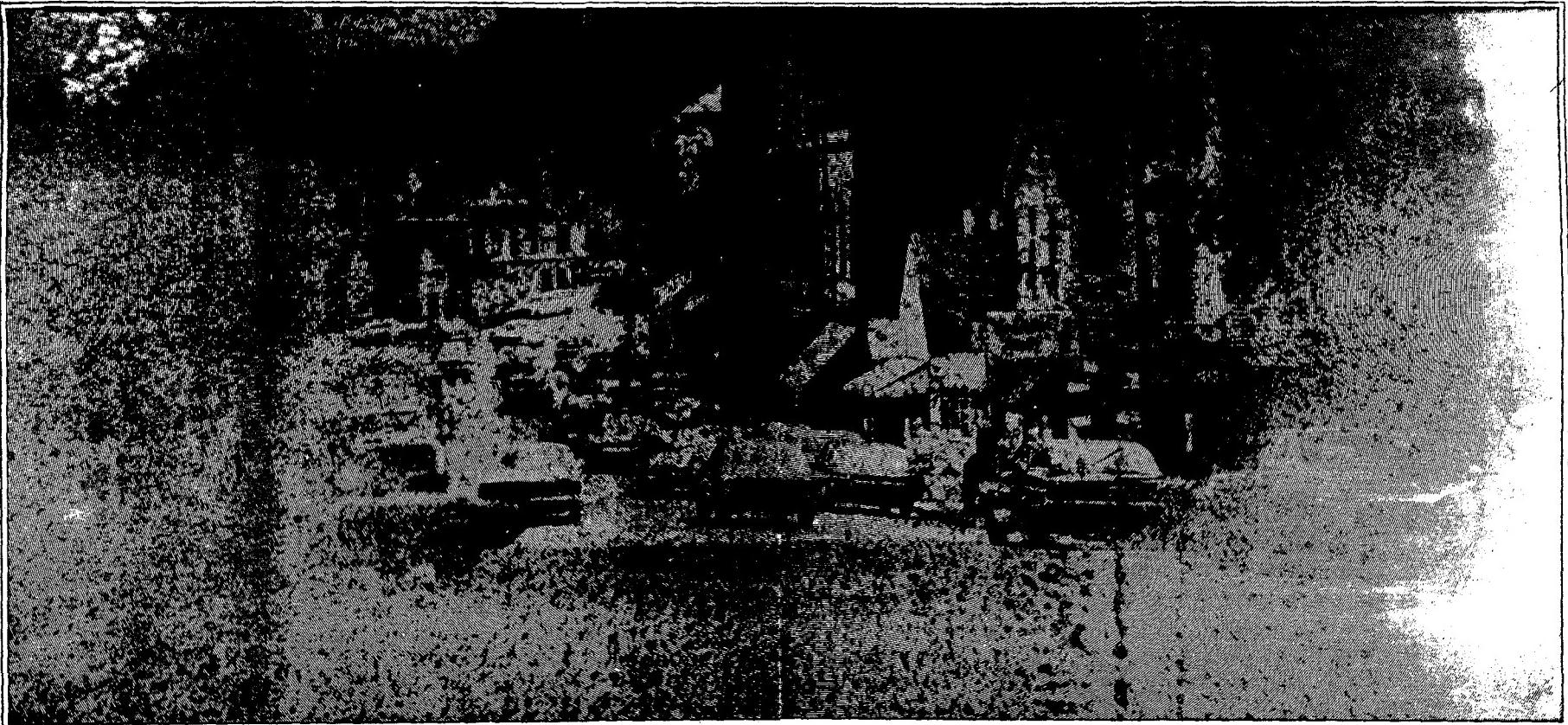
anti-Semitism is ridiculed. Tatty and sleazy as it may be, the cabaret is a liberated world, free from the rigid complacency of the German middle-class which provided the strongest support for Nazism. To make the metaphor work, Fosse supposes that we are going to connect the sexual license of the cabaret with the horrors of Nazism but I doubt that anybody believes in that sort of thing anymore, except for a few newspaper movie critics. In fact, I suspect that many of us would argue that fanaticism is the result of too little sexual release and not too much. In its connection of liberated sexuality with Nazism, Cabaret reveals a sexual puritanism which one is almost tempted to call neo-Nazi.

If the central conceit of cabaret as social microcosm, fails to convince, so do the weak notions of characterization. Perhaps the material has been adapted so many times that nobody knows what the characters are supposed to be anymore. Moving from the Christopher Isherwood "Berlin Stories" to the John Van Druten straight play adaptation, I Am A Camera, to the movie version of that play with Julie Harris, to the Joe Masteroff Broadway musical adaptation and, finally, to this movie, the characters have been jumbled to the point of incomprehensibility. The Brian character has been, variously, asexual, heterosexual and bisexual, not to mention homosexual in the case of Isherwood, the writer whose personal experiences inspired the stories in the first place. Michael York is asked to be all of these things at once and, of course, it's impossible to determine who and what he's supposed to be. Sally, in the original stories, was a talentless, pathetic, stylish hoyden, a lively tramp who dreamed of becoming a movie star. As Liza Minnelli plays her, however, she's an astonishingly talented nightclub singer who is not a tramp but something quite different - a lost, vulnerable innocent. As other reviewers have pointed out, Sally's refusal to leave Berlin with Brian (an indication of her aimlessness and eventual doom in the original stories) makes perfect sense; she is designed to be a big entertainment star and should hardly be expected to settle for a tiresome life with a donnish, passive bisexual.

I don't think Miss Minnelli has been well cast as Sally but she undoubtedly gives a fine, glittery, star performance. There's far too much Pookie Adams in her Sally and I'd like to see Miss Minnelli developing a wider range of expression, but this performance is good enough to hold up for at least several more movies. She is, of course, limited in a way that Barbra Streisand with whom she is constantly compared, is not. For all of that Funny Girl publicity, Streisand is a beautiful woman, strange and unconventional but nonetheless beautiful. (She has the most exquisite skin of any movie actress I can recall.) Miss Minnelli is not a beauty. Her appeal comes from her immense energy and earnestness, from her emotional accessibility, which makes it more difficult for her to extend her expressive range. Lord knows, she's a better singer than the bellowing Streisand and her big number, the torch song "Maybe This Time" is a knockout, filmed in elegant pastels and, as arranged by Ralph Burns for a small jazz combo, strikingly reminiscent of Garland's "The Man That Got Away" from A Star Is Born. The song isn't as good as that Arlen-Gershwin number, but the performance may well be better.



In the last shot of Cabaret, which parallels the opening, we are shown the night club audience in a distorting mirror but with one crucial difference - several of the patrons are now wearing Nazi armbands. This final shot, I suspect, is meant to indicate that the amorality of Sally and her lovers and friends has somehow prepared the way for Nazism. Isherwood never tried to be so lofty in his stories; he was simply writing about some interesting people at a particular place and time. The movie, with its truckling to conventional sexual morality and Stanley Kramerish predictions of the danger of Nazism forty years after the fact is, in differing degrees, smug, confused and stupid. You may argue that Cabaret is only a musical and doesn't have to make sense and I'll gladly agree. The Band Wagon and Swingtime, two of my favorite musicals, don't even try to make a bit of sense. But Cabaret isn't contented to remain, as it is for its wonderful first hour, an open, lively musical about some people in a particular world and time. Instead, it gets ambition and hankers for significance only to end up in a muddle of confusion and hindsight clairvoyance.



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and in many other scattered places across the globe is bringing you and your family closer to the day when all the world's resources can truly be shared.

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our own. We find good people to work with us. One employee of the company recently left our main New York office for Colorado. She was hardly there two days before everyone knew her, wanted to see her and talk with her. It's because she got involved.

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# ITT's foreign policy

THE International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation is not just another big US corporation, but functions rather as a supra-national governmental organization. Some companies employ lobbyists to influence events in governments. ITT sends ambassadors who play a secret international diplomacy.

Within the last few years the company has changed somewhat, tending to put more emphasis on its domestic operations and less abroad. This article, the first in a two part series, discusses the foreign operations.

Since its inception in 1920, ITT was primarily a holding company for foreign telephone and equipment and operations companies. In 1959, when Harold Geneen became president and then later assumed the chairmanship as well, he launched ITT on a policy of growth, principally through acquisition, with the goal of doubling sales and earnings within five years. That goal was reached, and the policy has continued. Geneen is given much of the credit for the company's success. He eliminated the autonomous ITT operating managers, and instead instituted a tautly run central control system based in the New York headquarters.

Last year the world-wide sales of the company totaled \$6.4 billion; of that total about 58% came from the US and Canada. As for Geneen he did rather well - his salary in 1970 was \$356,755 plus a bonus of \$410,000.

One of the most thorough profiles of ITT was published by Nicholas Johnson in his dissent to the proposed ITT-ABC merger in 1967. While things have changed a bit, Johnson's opening description of ITT then as now gives a good idea of the scope of the company's interests: "International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation is a sprawling conglomerate of 433 separate boards of directors. Its 200,000 employees is over 130 times the size of the entire Federal Communications Commission Washington and field staff - makes it fifth among industrial corporations and ninth in the world in size of work force. ITT has significant holdings in at least 40 countries. It owns and operates telephone companies in all of Chile, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and in Lima, Peru. A great part of its foreign income derives from the sale of electronic and telecommunications equipment to foreign governments."

While it would be difficult to pinpoint involvement of offi-

cers and directors in other foreign business ventures in detail, Johnson pointed out, "A hint of the involvement of ITT officials in foreign affairs is conveyed by the fact that three of them are members of foreign legislative bodies, two of the British House of Lords, and one of the French National Assembly. Another is a former premier of Belgium. And several have positions with ministries of foreign governments or as officers of government-owned industries. Three directors of the Chilean telephone subsidiary are appointed by the Chilean government, and that number will increase progressively until seven members of the fifteen man board are appointed by the government."

(Allende sought to buy out ITT's major investment last year but couldn't agree on terms. He imposed government participation in the firm's management because of the poor level of telephone service. ITT is said to want \$153 million in compensation, while Allende is talking about paying them \$25 million).

John McCone, the former CIA director is a member of the central ITT directorate, as is Eugene R. Black, former president of the World Bank. So, the company is represented - at least symbolically - by former chiefs of two major instruments of American foreign policy during the cold war period.

Some of ITT's involvements abroad: 13 percent holding in the shares of Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd.; 20 percent of a French telecommunications research company of which the French government is majority stockholders; and 5.5% of a Swedish company

in which the Swedish government has a 50 percent holding.

In 1966, when ITT derived 60 percent of its income from foreign sources, the company was well aware of the importance of involving itself in the affairs of foreign governments. At the stockholders meeting that year, Geneen reported, "On all fronts today, ITT is expanding its activities and responsibilities. We now employ over 200,000 persons in more than 50 countries, representing an extensive involvement and responsibility in the economics and societies of the countries in which we operate." At a 1962 stockholders gathering Geneen proudly declared, that ITT "has in its time met and surmounted every device employed by governments to encourage their own industries and hamper those of foreigners, including taxes, quota, currency restrictions, subsidies, barter arrangements, guarantee, moratoriums, devaluations - yes, and nationalizations."

The company has not always been well received abroad. There were riots against ITT in Spain during the 1930s. There was great bitterness in Brazil over ITT, and in 1962 the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sol ordered confiscation of the ITT-owned telephone company. Johnson recalled the bitterness in Peru: "Nor are ITT's problems in this respect a thing of the past. Only two weeks ago [1967], there were reports of the almost unanimous opposition of the Peruvian Senate to an increase in telephone rates negotiated by the ITT-owned telephone company and the government of Peru. The report noted, 'For many years, the company has been the target of nationalistic elements opposed to foreign ownership of local utilities. This hostility has been increased by public resentment over the company's failure to improve its inadequate service.'"

After expropriation in Brazil in 1964 Geneen told his stockholders, "... during the year 1963 the security of all our operations in underdeveloped countries was considerably strengthened by better government-to-government understanding on the part of our own government and the governments of other countries, particularly in Latin America.

"Recent events in Brazil have dramatically supported an improving turn of events there. ... Finally, there is the very important basic policy of the US government, expressed by Congress in the Hickenlooper Amendment to the AID program, which has increasingly aligned the US government with those countries that show integrity in their handling of invested properties of the US shareholders."

And Geneen went on, "I think anybody who knows of our activity over the past few months knows that we have been foremost in fighting for what we feel is the principle of private investment all over the world, not just for ITT's assets."

A major part of ITT's overseas business concerns the manufacture of telephones and telecommunications switching equipment outside the United States, where AT&T and Western Electric monopolise this field. The 1970 ITT annual report points out, "In the United States there are 56.4 telephones per hundred people. In Europe, the major ITT telephone market - the figure is 12.9, and in the rest of the world, 2.1. About 45 percent of the world's telephones are in the United States. During the 1960s the number of telephones outside the United States rose by 120 percent, compared with 60 percent inside.

"ITT has been a prime participant in this rapid overseas growth, supplying a broad range of telephone and other communications equipment." ITT firms are involved in a dizzy pattern of world trade. The ITT French company, which accounts for 70 percent of France's switching exports, won a French "export oscar" in 1970 for its big switch sale to Mexico. The ITT Italian company sold the Italian government its major switching gears. The ITT Belgian firm made a big microwave sale to Thailand, where presumably microwave is part of the US military defense system. And ITT's British company sold circuits to Mexico City, allowing for installation of more telephones there.

ITT is particularly pleased with its German company which provides the German automobile industry with supplies of disc brakes, and the imaginative Germans also got ITT into the pollution control business which boosted earnings.

It is sometimes unclear how ITT makes profits from foreign activities. The situation in Chile perhaps helps to explain the profitability: Under the telephone concession, signed in 1930 originally and then updated, ITT was granted a 10 percent annual profit on its investment. ITT then sold itself the equipment necessary for maintenance and expansion, and those sales came from European ITT companies. Such sales are estimated to have boosted profit on investment to about 25 percent. That could mean as much as \$38 million profit annually without risking any new money on the company's own.

By far the fullest and most intriguing depiction of the ITT industrial magnates at work occurs in Justice Department exhibits made public in the 1950's. In 1954 ITT made a deal with the Air Force to run a cable from Canada to England in an operation called Deep Freeze. In both those countries, there was opposition to a foreign firm's getting the business, and Ellery Stone, then president of Commercial Cable Co., an ITT affiliate, went off to lobby with one of his old British pals. He wired back, "Had meeting with Macmillan Minister Defense Tuesday, 20 minutes of which were devoted to briefing him on Deep Freeze. . . . Halfway through our meeting he dictated memo to permanent Secretary of his Ministry, advising of his relationship with me during the war, my present position, the cost and route of Deep Freeze and the JCS (Joint Chiefs of Staff) support saying that he understood our application had been pending for some time before HMG (Her Majesty's Government). . . . He suggested that he be informed soonest where the matter stood."

Meanwhile Forest Henderson, executive vice president of American Cable & Radio Corp., another ITT subsidiary, was busy working on the Canadians. He wired Stone of progress in negotiations: "Have just had phone conversation with Martin Montreal (E.J. Martin, then representative of the Commercial Cable Co. of Canada). He had just finished talking with our counsel (Gordon MacClaren, ITT special legal counsel in Canada) who had received call from (Lester) Pearson minister of external affairs Thursday pm who requests we keep following information completely confidential . . . He told our counsel that NATO was now involved and that various countries within NATO were going to consider it. . . . Martin called Bryce [Canadian Cabinet Secretary]. . . .

after receiving this information and explained situation to him outlining Pearson's conversation to our counsel and pointing out fact that we had been promised a reply soon on our application by Canadian government. Bryce replied that he was going to consult immediately with various ministries involved and would give Martin a report Friday which Martin is going to relay to me. This report from Bryce will also be strictly confidential but it will help to know the lay of the land and guide us in making further plans and decisions. We feel that it is high time for our State Department to step into this picture with a strong message to the PMs of all countries involved requesting immediate attention to our project and favorable action on same. . . because of following sentences and strictly confidential nature of above information we do not propose to divulge same to State Department. It is of greatest importance that above information coming from highest government source not be mentioned to anyone including military person. It is pointed out that should the above become known the consequences would be disasterous."

Back in London Forest Henderson had lined up Major General Sir Leslie Nicholls, chairman of Cable and Wireless, a British government corporation and ITT's major competitor for the Deep Freeze line as an inside source within the British cabinet. After British meetings on the project, Nicholls would emerge and tell all to Henderson. As Henderson put it in his engaging way, "I am writing--not cabling--this because I'm always afraid of getting Gen. Nick [Nicholls] in trouble--he is so very frank with me and tells me so much more than I'm sure he should."

Thus, ITT was at work playing off officials of three governments against one another. But it didn't work and the Deep Freeze deal eventually fell through.

**What every old democrat should know about the new democrat.**

He should know THE NEW DEMOCRAT is fed up with old politics. That it's the only independent magazine out to change the Democratic Party.

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**PLS.**

# THE McDOWELL PAPERS

CHARLES McDOWELL JR.

THE demand for good news continues to run far ahead of the supply. We have spent the entire day hunting for good news. The complete bag follows.

A reporter found a parking place Wednesday morning directly in front of his office in Washington.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill to establish the Van Buren Lindenwald Historic Site at Kinderhook, N.Y. The vote was unanimous. There was no debate. There were no amendments relating to Vietnam, women's rights, or busing. Although few if any, of the senators present at the time seemed to know what the Van Buren Lindenwald Historic Site was, there was a distinct feeling in the air that it was a Good Thing.

The House of Representatives experienced two separate interludes of at least 10 minutes each during the day when nobody said anything that was notably mean, hysterical, or preposterous on its face. And the bean soup in the House restaurant was a better than average batch.

President Nixon did not make any new public pronouncement about busing, nor did he reserve television time to reassure the American people about anything at all.

No Democratic candidate for president lost a primary anywhere in the United States. None was held. Meanwhile, analysis of the returns from the Illinois primary, which was held on Tuesday, indicated that George Wallace did not win it. He was not entered.

Edmund Muskie announced that he won the Illinois primary, and most of the pundits grudgingly agreed. He got 63 per cent of the vote. Eugene McCarthy, the only other candidate on the ballot, announced that he did not lose the Illinois primary. The pundits had to go along with that too. It was difficult to call McCarthy a loser in Illinois with 37 per cent when they had called Hubert Humphrey a winner in Florida with less than 20 per cent.

A baby tiger was born at Ringling Bros. Circus at the Washington Coliseum.

A hailstorm struck the nation's capital in the early afternoon Wednesday, but did not cause damage to the crops.

The sun came out after the hailstorm. The evening traffic jam was held under clear skies in a balmy breeze.

A fifth-grader named Kate, needed to remember to take to school Wednesday morning (1) her books, (2) her homework, (3) her lunch, (4) her milk money, (5) her permission slip for a field trip, (6) her favorite picture of a horse. She remembered them all.

We heard about a lady who, entirely by happenstance, got her initials on her new alphabet-and-numbers Virginia auto license plates.

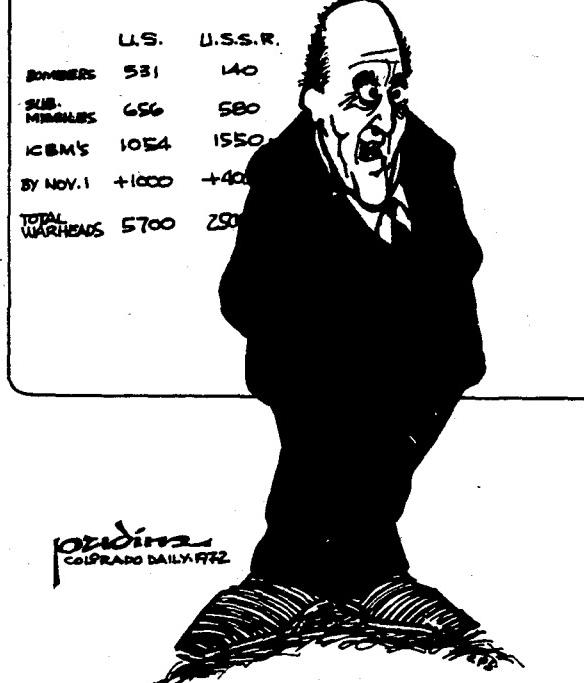
A begonia bloomed in a terrarium, or maybe it's a vivarium, in the dining-room window at our house. And on the same day that the bogonia bloomed, the lad in charge of the terrarium (or vivarium) agreed not to install a frog therein to watch and be watched during meals.

And speaking of really good news, we have it from an informant whom we consider reliable that Ralph Nader recently purchased a new toothbrush and is generally quite well satisfied with it.

(Richmond Times Dispatch)

ADMIRAL Gino Barinelli, 61, has resigned his position as commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization naval forces in the Mediterranean. He says that he found something else to do that will be in NATO's interest. Birinelli is seeking election to the Italian Parliament on the Neo-Fascist ticket.

THE Medical Committee for Human Rights is holding its ninth annual convention in Chicago on April 27-30. Sessions will deal with such topics as occupational health, prison health, a national health plan, women's health, and patients' rights and advocacy. For information write MCHR, 710 S. Marshfield, Chicago, Ill. 60612 (312-243-4263).



"Gentlemen, Russia's Nuclear Power Is Increasing At An Alarming Rate—They've Got An Enormous 2,500 Deliverable Warheads To Our Paltry 5,700."

AMERICAN DOCUMENTARY FILMS has acquired for national distribution two new 16mm color films produced by American Indians, with a third film now in production. The three films, As Long As the Rivers Run, The Earth Is Our Mother, and Black Mesa, document the new solidarity of Indian tribes in their struggle to preserve Indian land, culture, language and tribal identity.

The three films are available for purchase or rental at these rates:

As Long As The Rivers Run 60 min. color, purchase \$650, rental \$60.

The Earth Is Our Mother 29 min. color purchase \$250, rental \$45.

Black Mesa 40 min. color advance purchase \$400, advance rental \$50.

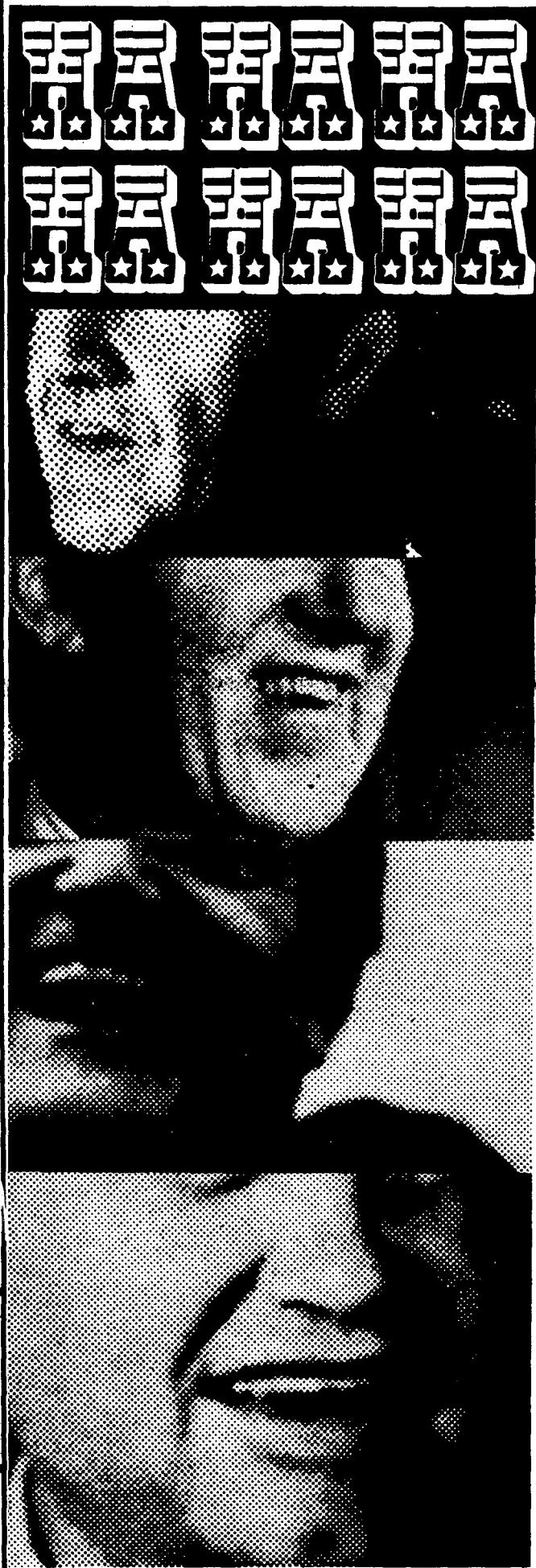
ADF is a non-profit organization which currently distributes 180 films and tapes on social and political subjects ranging from the war in Southeast Asia to black, brown, Indian and women's liberation struggles within the United States. It has offices at 379 Bay St., San Francisco, Calif. 94133 (415-982-7475) and at 336 West 84th St., NYC, NY 10024 (212-799-7440).

THE Agency for International Development is lending the Dominican Republic \$126,000 to build a swimming pool, bar equipment and restaurant for a privately owned hotel. Last year, the per capita income of the Dominican Republic was \$321.

IT is possible that urine was the mystery water vapor that was detected last year on the moon's surface. According to Bellcomm, Inc., a space agency contractor, the urine could have come from the Apollo 14 spaceship.

THE Environmental Protection Agency has established numbers to call to report environmental accidents and spills of all types and sizes. The numbers are 215-597-9898/9. Spills of oil, chemicals and any other hazardous material can be reported and, presumably, the EPA will investigate.

**First Class**



HENRY Kissinger was in constant contact with the White House when he was in Paris having secret talks with the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front. In fact, the Examiner News Service reports that Nixon called the signals on all important decisions and sent numerous messages signed "The Quarterback." —M. Schiffler/AFS

# the gazette guide

## POLITICS

DC STATEHOOD PARTY, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW (Suite 1019), DC 20036 (293-6976). Pressing for statehood and major social and economic change in the city.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM COMMITTEE, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20036 (Suite 909) (659-5620). Organizing a slate to oppose the Fauntroy slate in the May Democratic primary.

FAGG FOR DELEGATE, 746 9th NW (2nd floor), DC 20001. (783-2363). Socialist Workers Party candidate for delegate.

CASSELL FOR DELEGATE, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW (Suite 1019), DC 20036 (293-6976). DC Statehood Party candidate for delegate.

PEOPLES PARTY, 1404 M NW (785-1535). Radical national party supporting Benjamin Spock for president and Julius Hobson for vice president.

COMMITTEE FOR A CHOICE, 5375 Duke St. (#1220), Alexandria Va. 22304 (751-7650). Local Lindsay for President group.

SERVE THE PEOPLE, 4918 Voltaire St., San Diego, Calif. 92107. Organizing around the GOP convention.

SOCIALIST PARTY, 1182 Broadway, NYC NY 10001

SAN DIEGO COALITION, P.O. Box 8267, San Diego, CA 92102. Coalition of organizations planning a radical strategy for the GOP convention.

DC DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1009 13th NW, DC (783-9370). Meets 2nd Tues, at 8 p.m.

HOME RULE COMMITTEE, 924 14th NW (737-3804)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AN EFFECTIVE CONGRESS, (#114) 201 Mass. Ave. NE, DC 20002; also 10 E. 39th St., NYC NY.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, 1424 16th NW (265-5771)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, 746 9th NW, (2nd floor) DC 20001. (783-2363)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, 746 9th NW (2nd floor) DC 20001. (783-2363).

McGOVERN FOR PRESIDENT, 410 1st SE, DC 20003 (543-8500)

MUSKIE ELECTIONS HEADQUARTERS, 1972 K NW, DC 20006 (872-1972)

EUGENE McCARTHY, Carroll Arms Hotel, 301 1st NE DC 20002 (543-3140)

SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY, Old Senate Office Building, DC (224-3121)

MAYOR JOHN LINDSAY, City Hall, New York City, NY (212-566-5700)

COMMON CAUSE, 2100 M NW (293-1530)

PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY, 1727 W. Washington Blvd. Venice Calif. 90291; also 1263 Pine Ave., Long Beach

NEW PARTY, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW (#232A) (833-1415)

WALTER FAUNTRY, District office: 1121 Vermont Ave. NW (254-6460)

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM FOR PRESIDENT, Dodge House, Suite 450, 20 E NW, DC 20001.

## EDUCATION

NOTE: The listings below include only those institutions or groups that provide some sort of unique service. For a complete listing of schools and colleges see the appropriate section of the telephone book.

ADAMS COMMUNITY SCHOOL, 19th & Calif. NW, DC 20009.

WASHINGTON REGIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE, 1511 P NW (#2) DC 20005

FREE UNIVERSITY CLEARINGHOUSE, 53 Stanley Rd., South Orange, NJ 07079. Source of information about experiments in higher education and free universities.

NEW SCHOOLS DIRECTORY, 1878 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass 02140. Nationwide directory of free and alternative schools. Also included is a list of manuals on starting new schools and a list of new school networks and clearinghouses. Donation of \$1.50 per copy requested.

TEACHER DROP-OUT CENTER, Box 521, Amherst, Mass. 01002. Helps alternative schools find teachers and vice versa. Sends list of job openings to people every three to four weeks. Requests \$20 a year for use of the service.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA CHILD DAY CARE ASSN., 1020 Third NW, DC 20001 (638-1272)

MODEL CITIES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, 1329 E NW, DC 20004. (629-2824)

ADULT EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION CENTER, 13th & K NW, DC 20005

COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, #900, 1411 South Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202

NEW EDUCATIONAL PROJECT, c/o Society of Friends, 2111 Fla. Ave. NW, DC

EDUCATION LIBERATION FRONT, 2115 S NW (387-5100 ext. 660).

WASHINGTON PRESCHOOLS INC., 1429 Columbia Rd. NW, DC 20009 (332-2446). Board meets 4th Tues. at noon. WPI is an umbrella organization that operates the Columbia Rd. School, an experimental model preschools in the inner city designed to serve as a potential model for urban communities with diverse populations; provides technical assistance to other schools and groups; aids several affiliate schools.

WASHINGTON POSTAL ACADEMY, 1230 Taylor NW (961-7931 or 291-5264). Open to high school dropouts, 16 to 21, teaching in a small class information needed to pass GED exam. Counseling and part-time job opportunities available.

HAWTHORNE SCHOOL, 501 Eye SW, DC 20024 (554-3144) Ninth through 12th grade. Free in concept but not in tuition.

SMITHSONIAN ASSOCIATES, Smithsonian Institution (381-5157). A wide variety of courses at \$20-30 a course.

WASHINGTON JOBS CENTER, 2815 Bladensburg Rd. NE (529-8700)

AGRICULTURE DEPT. GRADUATE SCHOOL, 12th & Ind. SW, DC 20024 (388-6337)

GEORGETOWN FREE UNIVERSITY, Box 2121, Hoya Station, Georgetown University, DC 20007.

NEW UNIVERSITY, c/o Bob Orser, Suite 605, 1718 P NW, DC 20036.

DC DEPT OF RECREATION (629-7208/9). Free classes in various recreational and creative subjects. Free nursery for parents taking courses.

WASHINGTON SATURDAY COLLEGE (942-3424, 362-5192, 424-9221 weekdays; 581-9176, 333-4435 other times) Offering free education in traditional school subjects plus black history, other current topics. Open to high school age and older. Classes Sat. a.m. 9-1.

ANTIOCH-PUTNEY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, 1744 Riggs Rd. NW (232-0300)

FORUM SCHOOL, 1779 Lanier Place NW, DC 20009

LITERARY ARTS PROGRAM, 1310 Vermont Ave. NW, DC (483-7415 or 737-2146) A special program in the arts for students in DC schools.

NEW THING ART AND ARCHITECTURE CENTER, 1811 Columbia Rd. NW (332-4500). Workshops in the arts.

CORCORAN SCHOOL OF ART, 17th & NY (638-3211)

QUEST: A CENTER FOR HUMAN GROWTH, 3000 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20008 (234-7542) Gestalt, encounter, awareness, yoga, Zen, massage etc. Relatively expensive.

ADAMS-MORGAN COMMUNITY NATURE CENTER, 1718 Fla. Ave. NW (483-9894)

CENTER FOR EDUCATION REFORM, 2115 S NW, DC 20008

INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES, 1520 NH NW (234-9382)

SCHOOL WITHOUT WALLS, Suite 1200, 1411 K NW, DC 20005.

STUDENT INFORMATION CENTER, 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW, DC 20007. (338-6316). Helps students who are trying to change their schools; informational packets available about birth control, curriculum etc; plus FPS, a biweekly radical high school news service.

WASHINGTON AREA FREE UNIVERSITY, 1724 20th NW DC 20009 (387-5437). Meets Tues. at 8 p.m. Free courses organized by people who want to share their knowledge, skill, philosophy, opinions, feelings and interest on a given topic.

DC CITIZENS FOR A BETTER PUBLIC EDUCATION, 95 M SW, DC 20024 (484-7030). Studies the problems of education in DC, stimulates interest in the public schools. Proposes and promotes such changes in the organization, management and methods of the public schools as may be deemed desirable.

WASHINGTON AREA FREE SCHOOL CLEARINGHOUSE, 4632-A S. 36th St., Arlington, Va. 22206 (931-8739). We publish a newsletter and directory. The clearinghouse is a switchboard for getting in touch with free schools.

DC SCHOOL ACTION COUNCIL, 1521 Spring Place NW, DC 20010. (723-6830) A citywide activist organization of parents, teachers and other members of the community working together on a common program of action on problems in the DC public schools.

WASHINGTON TEACHERS UNION, 1424 16th NW, DC 20036 (387-8100). Meets 4th Mon. Sept.-May at different locations at 3:45 p.m. Improvement of education in public schools. Assists teachers, parents and students in solving problems connected with the schools.

READING IS FUNDAMENTAL, Arts & Industry Bldg., 900 Jefferson Drive, DC 20560. (381-5345)

OPPORTUNITY PROJECT FOR EDUCATION NOW (OPEN), 3471 14th NW, DC 20010 (232-1073).

COMMUNITY DAY CARE COALITION, Suite 236, 1426 H NW (636-5599) Coalition of community groups planning a comprehensive range of day care services in DC.

WASHINGTON JOURNALISM CENTER, 2401 Va. Ave. NW (338-4100)

EPISCOPAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN, 5901 Utah Ave. NW, DC 20015. Education for emotionally disturbed children.

LATINO EDUCATION CENTER, 3045 15th NW (462-8848) Latino education development center.

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